



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan's Mitsuzuka Arrives in Brunei for Talks
*OW0507085189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT
5 Jul 89*

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 5 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka arrived here Wednesday for annual talks with his counterparts from six ASEAN countries.

While here until Saturday, Mitsuzuka will meet the ASEAN foreign ministers jointly and separately to discuss Japan-ASEAN trade, the Kampuchean problem and other regional affairs, and also Japan's initiative for closer Asia-Pacific economic cooperation.

It is Mitsuzuka's first trip to this region since he became foreign minister on June 2. Before that, he was international trade and industry minister.

He will join foreign ministers from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States and the European Community (EC) in three days of talks with their ASEAN counterparts, an annual event since 1979.

The meeting follows an annual conference of the foreign ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which ended Tuesday. The Kampuchean problem was discussed in detail during the two-day meeting.

The six countries belong to ASEAN—the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Upon his arrival at the airport here, Mitsuzuka told reporters that discussions at the forthcoming ministerial meeting will center on economic affairs and the situation in China.

He said he is specifically interested in hearing opinions from colleagues regarding proposals by Japan, the United States and Australia for closer Asia-Pacific economic cooperation.

Japan will express its readiness to make financial contributions to resettlement of Indochinese refugees, Mitsuzuka added.

Australian, Japanese Ministers on Economic Forum
*BK0507130289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1150 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Australia and Japan—two of the main proponents of the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation forum—said Wednesday [5 July] they will first listen to ASEAN's views before undertaking further measures to advance the concept.

"Japan's position is to listen to ASEAN's views and we would like to support that," Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said in a brief statement to reporters on arrival here to attend the ASEAN post ministerial conference (PMC) beginning Thursday.

He said the issues to be taken up at the meeting between ASEAN and Japan would be mainly economic.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told another press conference that he was not disappointed with the "luke-warm" response from ASEAN foreign ministers to the proposal.

A joint communique issued at the end of the 22nd annual ASEAN ministerial meeting (AMM) Tuesday contained a one-line mention on the proposed cooperation:

"The foreign ministers noted the recent trends and developments in the Asia-Pacific region and in particular the proposals made by some of the dialogue countries for enhanced economic cooperation."

ASEAN officials said the foreign ministers had not rejected the idea but would like to know more from their dialogue partners for further study by their economic ministers.

Japan Proposes Cambodian Reconstruction Body
*OW0607012889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT
6 Jul 89*

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 6 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka proposed the establishment of an international committee for Kampuchea's reconstruction Wednesday and said the United Nations should take part in the Kampuchean peace process.

"It is the consensus of the international community that the Vietnamese withdrawal should be verified by an effective international control mechanism," Mitsuzuka said.

"It would be essential to make full use of the experience and expertise of the United Nations in this field," he added, in an address to a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their counterparts from five developed countries and the European Community (EC).

Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed government in Kampuchea are opposed to a U.N. presence in Kampuchea because the Phnom Penh government is not recognized by the international organization.

In probably the most positive suggestion of Tokyo's peace initiative, Mitsuzuka said, "Japan believes that we should all now consider the establishment of an international committee for the reconstruction of Kampuchea."

The five so-called "dialogue countries"—the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand—and the EC hold annual consultations with ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In a meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Wednesday, Mitsuzuka renewed Japan's pledge that it will do its utmost through both financial and personnel assistance to help settle the 11-year-old Kampuchean conflict politically.

The Kampuchean problem was the dominant issue at this year's ASEAN foreign ministers meeting held here Monday and Tuesday.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, the foreign ministers called for a total, not partial, solution to the problem, with Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and agreement on national reconciliation among the four Kampuchean groups.

In his address, Mitsuzuka said Japan fully supports ASEAN's statement regarding the Kampuchean problem.

In a meeting with Mitsuzuka on Wednesday, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas hailed Japan, saying the country was the first to come up with a plan for Kampuchea's reconstruction.

On other issues of regional concern, Mitsuzuka referred to China's crackdown on pro-democracy movement protesters and described it as an "enormous shock" to the international community.

"We deeply deplore the fact that so many lives were lost by the use of military force," he said. "From a humanitarian point of view, such an act can never be condoned."

Hundreds of people were killed during the military attack on the student-led protesters in Beijing on June 3-4.

The current political unrest in China is certain to be discussed at the expanded ministerial meeting, according to ASEAN sources.

In the Mitsuzuka-Alatas meeting, the two agreed that China should not be isolated from the international community because of its military crackdown.

While Mitsuzuka said any attempt to isolate China is not conducive to stability and peace in the region, Alatas said this would be "unproductive," according to the officials.

Willing To Join Control Mechanism

BK0507143389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT
5 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 5 (AFP)—Japan is willing to join an international control mechanism (ICM) to monitor Vietnam's military pullout from Cambodia and subsequent elections in that country, a Japanese Government spokesman said here Wednesday [5 July].

"Japan is ready to cooperate or participate in any sort of meeting or conference mechanism to contribute to a settlement on Cambodia," Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman Seiichi Kondo told reporters.

Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia 10 years ago to topple a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh, first rejected Japanese participation in an international conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris next month, but has now reportedly accepted it.

But Vietnam, which has said its troops would be out of Cambodia by the end of September, is strongly opposed to Japan taking part in an ICM. [passage omitted]

Mr. Kondo was speaking to reporters after a meeting in the capital of Brunei between Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitzusuka and his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila.

Mr. Mitzusuka had arrived here earlier to take part in meetings Thursday and Friday between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their so-called dialogue partners. [passage omitted]

Mr. Kondo said Mr. Mitzusuka had told Mr. Sitthi that Japan was ready to dispatch personnel to take part in the ICM as well as to participate in the funding of the supervision mechanism.

On arrival here, Mr. Mitzusuka confirmed earlier statements by Japanese officials that Tokyo would suggest the setting up of an international body for the reconstruction of war-torn Cambodia in talks here.

Mr. Kondo said Japan would "sound out" ASEAN on the planned proposal, adding that Tokyo was prepared to foot "a substantive part of the bill."

He said the forum should include major potential donor countries, ASEAN and other countries including Eastern bloc nations "if the people directly involved welcome them."

Mr. Mitzusuka later had a meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

ASEAN Nations Support Initiative

OW0607081389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 6 KYODO—Six ASEAN countries and their dialogue partners of advanced countries said Thursday they support Japan's initiative for the establishment of a reconstruction committee for Kampuchea after peace is restored there.

Participants in an Asia-Pacific foreign ministerial meeting generally welcomed the Japanese proposal put forward by Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka in a statement earlier in the day, according to Japanese officials.

"(The participants) appreciated our initiative," a Japanese spokesman told reporters. "In general, the idea got good responses." "Japan believes that we should all now consider the establishment of an international committee for the reconstruction of Kampuchea," Mitsuzuka said in a statement.

Japan has already expressed its readiness to finance an international control mechanism (ICM) and send personnel to such an agency to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Vietnam said in April that it will remove all of its troops from Kampuchea by September to end its 11-year military presence in the country.

Japanese officials said the Kampuchean problem dominated the 2.5-hour closed door session of the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—and their "dialogue" partners—Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the European Community.

Saying that a reconstruction plan for Kampuchea should be considered before peace returns one of the foreign ministers said it is not an issue confined to the Kampuchians, the Japanese spokesman said. "It is also necessary to think about a similar aid plan to help Vietnam get back on its own feet again," the spokesman quoted the minister as saying without giving his identity.

Most major Western nations, including the United States and Japan, have suspended economic aid to Vietnam, one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia, in retaliation for its military occupation of Kampuchea.

Also concerning the Kampuchean problem, another representative at the meeting said a French-proposed international conference on Kampuchea may be held later this month rather than in August as earlier speculated, according to the Japanese officials.

A round of peace negotiations among four Kampuchean warring factions is set for July 24-25 in Paris involving resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, two other guerrilla leaders, and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government.

On other regional affairs, Japanese Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka referred to the current political unrest in China and said: "It is not advisable to conduct China-bashing" to protest the mass killing of dissidents and other measures the Communist leadership has taken to suppress the pro-democracy movement.

He also told the meeting that China is expected to go ahead with its economic reform policy despite the political crisis at home.

Some other foreign ministers expressed their "shock" at the bloody crackdown on the antigovernment movement but said it is important to maintain relations with China, the world's most populous country.

In statements delivered in the opening session of the ministerial meeting in the morning, foreign ministers from Australia, Canada and New Zealand also condemned the Chinese leadership for the use of military forces to kill protesters.

But they did not suggest any action of economic sanctions against the country.

The expanded session of annual Asia-Pacific ministerial meeting followed a two-day conference involving only ASEAN foreign ministers, which ended Tuesday.

Indonesia's Alatas Comments

BK0607102989 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0938 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia hailed the Japanese wish to initiate the formation of an international committee on Kampuchean reconstruction brought up on the first day of the meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners here on Thursday [6 July].

"That idea has long been considered very important by Japan and we, of course, welcome the Japanese willingness to pioneer and initiate thoughts about it," Alatas said.

However, "Don't forget that this idea has been discussed in general during the Jakarta informal meeting," he said.

This time, the Japanese foreign minister, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, expressed it more clearly and firmly that "the time has come to start thinking about the formation of an

international committee on reconstruction of Kampuchea as a framework for an international cooperation to assist the people who have been shattered in more than ten years of war.

The first step to be taken by the committee should be sending a fact-finding mission immediately to observe the economic situation in Kampuchea and to seek fields needing assistance, Mitsuzuka said at the opening of the conference.

The sending of the mission may be done at the right time when the process towards a peace settlement is leading better towards an overall political settlement.

"I hope that the peace settlement will be made soon for the welfare of Southeast Asia through close cooperation among the Indochinese and ASEAN nations," he said.

The conference between ASEAN and its dialogue partners (Forum 6-6) will last for three days following ASEAN Foreign Ministers' two-day meeting.

Japan, Mitsuzuka said, is ready to create the closest cooperation possible with ASEAN countries, which had called on Vietnam and all the warring parties in Kampuchea to reduce their differences to increase the prospects of settlement.

Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen will meet on July 24-25 and will join other factions in a round-table meeting in Paris.

Their meeting will be followed by an international conference on Kampuchea in Paris early August. Japan will be one of the participants.

One of the important tasks of the Paris conference, he said, is the formation of an international control mechanism [ICM] for monitoring the Vietnamese military withdrawal at the end of September and the termination of all military assistance to the four Khmer parties.

Because of its urgency, he said, it would be better if all parties concerned would take the benefit of the United Nations' experience and expertise for an effective establishment of the ICM.

The Sihanouk-led group wanted the formation of ICM to be done under the UN but Phnom Penh and Vietnam had rejected it.

To Vietnam, Japan has called on the country to take significant measures for the return of its refugees.

The ASEAN dialogue partners—Australia, the United States, New Zealand, Canada and the European Community full support ASEAN's call for an overall Kampuchean settlement.

The U.S. secretary of state, for example, has said that ASEAN and the U.S. shared the same view on three important issues, namely: Vietnamese controlled military withdrawal, avoiding Khmer Rouge domination in Kampuchea and free choice.

The Kampuchean settlement is very significant to regional security

"Like other countries in the region, we also hope for quick realization of the idea to change Indochina from a battle field to a market place," he said.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan had made it clear and "we hope that ASEAN will use its unity for promoting the position of Sihanouk, who is, at present, seeking the creation of national reconciliation in Kampuchea," Baker said. [as received]

Besides Kampuchea, the post ministerial meeting will also discuss proposals for the improvement of Pacific cooperation.

Bolkiah Speaks at ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting
*BK0607083689 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] ASEAN has voiced concern over the global economic environment with an increasing tendency toward protectionism by developed countries. Increased protectionism will have a negative impact on the economic growth and development of the developing countries and world economic recovery in general.

[Foreign Minister] Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei said this at the opening of the post-ministerial conference with ASEAN dialogue partners in Bandar Seri Begawan. Speaking on behalf of ASEAN, he urged countries concerned to refrain from resorting to protectionist policies. He, however, described as a positive development the recent initiatives by some of the developed countries to reduce the burden of debt servicing of the developing countries.

Another problem of concern to developing countries was the low price of commodities, which had continuously affected their income. This drop in earnings, he said, in turn reduced the ability of these countries to finance their development and to service their mounting debts. He hoped that the forthcoming summit of seven industrialized countries in Paris next week would come up with constructive measures to address these problems.

On the Kampuchean situation, he said developments in the search for a solution were now reaching a delicate stage. Prince Mohamed Bolkiah re-emphasized ASEAN's position that only through a comprehensive and durable political solution of the problem would there be peace and security in the region.

ASEAN, Dialogue Partners Discuss Cambodia
BK0707065489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei—ASEAN and their industrialised partners agreed yesterday on the broad outlines of a Cambodian settlement, but in private expressed serious reservations that it could be achieved.

"A settlement looks impossible in the time left," a regional diplomat said, referring to the upcoming International Conference on Cambodia in Paris and Vietnam's announcement it would withdraw the last of its troops by September 30.

ASEAN and its dialogue partners—Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community started, their officials talks yesterday.

There were "no significant differences" in the positions expressed in the morning's talks, although several speakers pointed out the difficulties that lay ahead, Japanese Foreign Minister Spokesman Seiichi Kondo told reporters.

France, current president of the EEC, came under fire in closed door session for what some delegations saw as its undue haste in trying to achieve a Cambodian settlement at the talks to be held in Paris next month.

"A bad peace is worse than none," a delegate quoted Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng as cautioning the closed-door meeting.

ASEAN, which supports the Cambodian guerrilla coalition fighting Vietnamese troops and their Phnom Penh allies, gained general acceptance of its insistence on a role for Khmer Rouge representatives in post-settlement Phnom Penh, despite international pressure to isolate the resistance faction which was accused of acts of genocide during its 1975-79 rule in Phnom Penh.

"No one supports the Khmer Rouge. But they would be more dangerous outside the government than inside it," a delegate said.

The Khmer Rouge are the military muscle of the uneasy resistance alliance which also includes the non-communist followers of former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former prime minister Son Sann.

Conference sources said participants appeared to be resigned to a Khmer Rouge presence under a power-sharing arrangement, but tough negotiations were likely on which elements of the Khmer Rouge would be acceptable and how to identify them. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, US Secretary of States James Baker urged increased support for Prince Sihanouk to strengthen his hand in dealing with both Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge.

In closed session, Mr Baker reportedly said Washington felt the Soviet Union was willing to accept a resistance demand, strongly endorsed by ASEAN, for a United Nations role in an international control mechanism to supervise the Vietnamese withdrawal.

He said the US view was that Vietnam's opposition to a UN role was "more tactical" and was open to negotiation. Hanoi was opposed to UN participation because the resistance coalition holds Cambodia's seat in the world body.

Mr Baker reportedly urged the international community to keep up the pressure on Vietnam in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement aimed at bringing a lasting peace.

He gave no specifics, but analysts said he could be referring to a proposal that Washington provide "lethal," or military aid, to the resistance in addition to the humanitarian assistance it has been providing.

Sources said Singapore warned against the prevalent optimism being given to the international conference.

The Canadians, the sources said, warned that conference members must learn from the experience of 1973 when the international Control Commission was established in Vietnam.

The Canadians reportedly said that the task of the International Control Commission, without proper authority and without an accepted body to report to, would be difficult.

"They stressed that the experience should not be repeated," the source said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met French Deputy Foreign Minister Edwige Avice yesterday to discuss the format of the international conference, Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said yesterday.

Thailand Proposes 31 July Opening of Paris Talks
BK0607021189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Jul 89 p 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Bandar Sri Begawan, Brunei]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday France agrees with Thailand that an International conference on Cambodia should convene at the end of this month, instead of early August.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who met French Foreign Minister Ronald Dumas here yesterday, said he proposed to the French minister that the conference be held on July 31, and Mr Dumas agreed with him.

The minister said he explained that the International Control Mechanism [ICM], to be formed at the international conference, would need three to four months to prepare if its charge is to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal, the cessation of foreign support and national elections.

Initially, France planned to host the conference in the first week of August, but now agrees with Thailand to convene it on July 31.

ACM Sitthi said he also suggested to Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and New Zealand's Foreign Minister Russell Marshall the desirability of an earlier date for the international conference and both agreed.

New Zealand offered to participate in both the ICM and the International Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) under UN auspices for Cambodia, ACM Sitthi said.

New Zealand can send troops to both ICM and IPKF, ACM Sitthi was told by Mr Marshall at their bilateral meeting prior to the Post Ministerial Conference here yesterday.

ACM Sitthi said he told Mr Marshall that during his meeting with Mr Dumas, he proposed New Zealand's participation in the conference.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said that New Zealand would like to join the Paris conference because it is a regional nation interested in the Cambodian problem, and will eventually contribute manpower to the ICM.

Mr Marshall asked ACM Sitthi about Thailand's position regarding the interim administration of Cambodia, to which ACM Sitthi replied that all four Khmer factions must be included in a provisional quadripartite government.

ACM Sitthi also told Mr Marshall that China—after recent unrest in Peking—has restated the same clear and unwavering stance on interim rule in Cambodia to Thailand.

Meanwhile, Japanese delegation's spokesman Seichi Kondo told a briefing yesterday that Japan is ready to contribute non-military aid to the ICM and toward reconstruction of post-war Cambodia.

Mr Mitsuzuka told ACM Sitthi that Japan is ready to help reconstruct Cambodia through an international assistance programme similar to the Multilateral Aid Initiative/Philippine Assistance Programme (MAI/PAP) that the Philippines received recently.

Mr Kondo quoted Japan's Foreign Minister as telling ACM Sitthi that Japan, though not officially invited to participate in the Paris conference, might propose an international forum for the reconstruction of Cambodia if it should join the conference.

Reaction to Pacific Economic Cooperation Proposal
BK0707035989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[By Peter Maitri Ungphakon in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) responded coolly yesterday to proposals from major industrial nations for the establishment of economic cooperation in the Pacific region.

Sources present at yesterday afternoon's closed-door meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and the dialogue partners said US Secretary of State James Baker called for a consensus on whether to hold formal talks towards the end of the year, but no such consensus was forthcoming.

None of ASEAN ministers actually turned down Australia's request for a ministerial meeting to be held in November. But according to non-ASEAN sources present at yesterday's discussion, the assertions made by some ASEAN members suggested a strongly unfavourable response.

Unless the US, Australia and Japan persuaded ASEAN to view the proposal more positively in further talks today and tomorrow, Australia Prime Minister Bob Hawke will be disappointed in his hope of organizing a regional forum to press for improved world free trade rules during next year's crucial final 12 months of the Uruguay Round of trade talks.

Thai Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, who is chairman of ASEAN economic ministers, said afterwards he had presented to the meeting ASEAN's officially non-committal position.

He said ASEAN wanted to discuss the matter further during the next meeting of its own economic ministers, scheduled for October, before responding formally. He also indicated that the six ASEAN foreign ministers might want to consider the conclusion of their economic colleagues before discussing the issue further with outside countries.

Subin told the meeting that Thailand's own position was undecided on which countries should participate in the proposed cooperation and that the government did not want ASEAN strength to be diluted.

He told reporters afterwards that the composition of the proposed cooperation group could be the trickiest area of discussion.

Foreign ministers from Australia, the US, Canada, New Zealand and Japan are likely to discuss the issue further when the six ASEAN ministers meet each of them individually today and tomorrow.

Indonesia and the Philippines raised the strongest objection to institutionalized cooperation, according to the conference sources.

One official described these two as "hardliners", with Malaysia close to them.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is said to have told the meeting that his government would oppose the formation of a new institution because of the difficulties of disagreeing on membership. He apparently indicated a preference for using ASEAN present dialogue with its six industrialized allies as a means of avoiding problems.

Alatas reportedly warned that a large group consisting of major economies and less developed countries could turn into a meaningless body, split by North-South dispute.

The new organization would not be able to avoid political issues if it had to discuss which countries to include as members, Alatas was quoted as saying.

For example, the membership of China would lead to questions about the desirability of having the Soviet Union or Hong Kong also join.

Sources said Indonesia indicated it would not join unless the form of cooperation is made clearer. But Alatas apparently agreed to participate in the November meeting proposed by the Australian prime minister.

Raul Manglapus, the Philippine foreign minister, is said to have opposed any institutionalized form of cooperation on the ground that the Philippines relations with Japan and the United States are too sensitive as present.

Malaysia is said to have shared Indonesia's opposition to a setup outside ASEAN existing arrangement.

According to one source, Singapore skillfully avoided endorsing the plan without rejecting it entirely.

Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng is said to have opposed setting up a Pacific version of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Paris-based club of rich nations. He reportedly advocated an informal arrangement so that politically sensitive issues could be avoided.

The US, Australia and Japan have come to Brunei without specific proposals about the nature of cooperation. They have only listed a few broad principles and a number of options of how the cooperation could be organized.

They all recognized ASEAN fear that the Southeast Asian group could end up being dominated by the larger economic powers.

Earlier yesterday, a spokesman for the European Community, said the EC does not oppose the formation of a Pacific cooperation group. The EC is generally in favour of regional cooperation and its own proposed single market would be open to trade with the rest of the world, the spokesman said.

Further on Economic Cooperation Talks

BK0707074489 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0509 GMT 7 Jul 89

[By Gwendoline Benjamin]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—ASEAN dialogue partners from industrialised Pacific countries have vaunted the merits of formulating closer economic cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries, but the regional grouping's fears of economic dominance have yet to be allayed.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said there was a lively exchange of views during the meeting between the dialogue partners and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN countries, he said, agreed to follow up discussions on Asia-Pacific Cooperation (APC).

There was also a consensus that if Australia was to organize a ministerial-level meeting on the matter, "ASEAN would be participating in it," he added.

But, ASEAN made it clear to its dialogue partners that the meeting would be "exploratory" and "not to be used as a process to launch the APC," he told reporters after the meeting Thursday.

The three-day post-ministerial meeting between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners began here Thursday, following the two-day 22nd ASEAN foreign ministers meeting.

The dialogue partners comprised the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the European Community. The U.S. Japan, and particularly Australia, have been pushing for an Asia-Pacific economic forum.

Early this year, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke had called for 10 Asia-Pacific countries, including ASEAN, to establish an economic cooperation forum, and Australia had suggested that a meeting be held in November for the purpose.

ASEAN countries, however, have been cautious of participating in such a forum because of fears that it would be dominated by economic giants, the U.S. and Japan.

Ahmad Kamil said that during Thursday's (?dialogue) meeting, the five Pacific dialogue countries had been very "keen" to remove ASEAN's reservations. The EC does not participate in this particular session.

"It was made very clear that ASEAN would not be relegated to a position less than what it is today, or what it hopes to be in future," he said.

"The dialogue partners insisted that there was nothing to fear," he said, adding that ASEAN now "understood" the proposals better.

Ahmad Kamil said there was a suggestion that ASEAN senior officials meet prior to the ASEAN economic ministers meeting before the proposed November meeting to work out a common position.

Asked to describe today's meeting, he agreed that it was a "step forward" in so far as the process of consultations go, and that no negative answer was put forward.

The ASEAN countries raised several questions to be further discussed such as the participation of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the South Pacific island states, the shape of such a forum, and the process of decision making.

Apart from the general meeting between ASEAN and all six dialogue partners, and the [word indistinct], Malaysia also held a half-hour bilateral session with Australia.

Friday, ASEAN would have individual meetings with Canada, the U.S and Australia. Malaysia would also hold another bilateral session with Australia, and with the U.S. and Papua New Guinea which is attending the meeting as an observer.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Japanese delegation said Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka stressed to ASEAN and its dialogue partners that China should not be "pushed into a corner" over the recent events in Beijing.

At a briefing Thursday, he said Japan believed that it was very important that China be encouraged to continue its reform and open-door policies.

Japan, being China's closest neighbour geographically, was in a better position to "read" China, and felt that "worldwide China-bashing" would be counter-productive.

The spokesman said Mitsuzuka had voiced his opinion after a dialogue country had called for the meeting to take a "strong position" on China.

Baker Outlines U.S. Proposal on Pacific Cooperation
BK0607115589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1118 GMT 6 Jul 89

[By Zainoor Sulaiman and Gwen Benjamin]

[Text] Bandar Sri Begawan, July 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan Thursday [6 July] pushed for introducing greater economic co-operation between Asia-Pacific countries that will include ASEAN.

They expressed support for establishing an Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum—a proposal on which ASEAN has adopted a cautious line for fear that the grouping might be overshadowed by the economic giants.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, in his opening statement at the post ministerial conference between ASEAN and its dialogue partners here, outlined a six-point U.S proposal for Pacific basin economic co-operation.

He said the U.S. through dialogues with ASEAN and other market-oriented countries was seeking accord on the guiding principles and structure of such a mechanism.

The proposal envisaged a mechanism encompassing trade, investment and regional economic infrastructures such as transportation and communications and possible extension to other topics like the protection of the natural resources in the Pacific Basin;

"A pan-Pacific entity recognising the diversity and economic systems, and differing levels of development in the region;

"Recognition of private initiative and free market policies;

"Common commitment by market economies to facilitate the free flow of goods, services, capital, technology and ideas;

"A Pacific-wide institution that would expand trade and investment and not hinder existing efforts such as the Uruguay Round or the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development], and

"Efforts which respect, preserve, and perhaps even enhance the uniquely beneficial asean contribution to the region and world at large.

Baker said any ongoing support for a new arrangement should be flexible so it could adapt as a group and function as the group.

The Pacific co-operation issue was one of the central issues between ASEAN and its Pacific dialogue partners—the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the European Community.

Reaffirms U.S. Role in Asia

BK0707043089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 Jul 89 p 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon and Peter Maitri Ungphakon
in Bandar Seri Begawan]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker signalled Washington's determination to continue playing a leading and security and economic role in East Asia, when he met ASEAN ministers in Brunei yesterday.

"The United States hopes to serve as a catalyst for cooperation" with ASEAN and other countries in the region, he said in a formal statement presented at the opening of discussions between ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners from the United States, Japan, the European Community, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Baker specifically linked security and economic prosperity. "Together we have to ensure the vitality of the world trading system," he said. "Together we must ensure the security and stability of the Pacific.

"US security commitments in the region have fostered an environment in which the ASEAN economies have flourished. Changing threats and resource constraints notwithstanding, the US intends to maintain its presence in East Asia.

Baker described ASEAN as pioneers in "creative responsibility sharing" through the group's efforts to end the Cambodian conflict, to create economic cooperation, to launch and participate in the Uruguay Round of international trade liberalization talks and to provide first asylum for Indochinese refugees.

Baker liberally used slogans coined by other regional leaders to signal US support for various initiatives, without specifically mentioning those leaders by name—such as Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy on Indochina:

"Like others in this region and beyond, we too hope the day is near when Indochina can be transformed from a battlefield to a marketplace. Yet to this end—to remake the terrible swords of the killing fields into ploughshares for a peaceful community—we must maintain our resolve and our unity of purpose, now more than ever," Baker said.

On Asia-Pacific cooperation, Baker borrowed Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's slogan—it "is an idea whose time has come".

But the way he expressed the US intentions puzzled some observers. On Cambodia: "The United States and ASEAN share three main objectives: a verified withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; effective measures to prevent the return to dominance of the Khmer Rouge; and self-determination for the Cambodian people.

"We believe that support for the non-communist resistance led by Prince Sihanouk is central to reaching our goals. As the negotiating process quickens, we should increase, not decrease, the influence of those who are best questioned [as published] to counter the beneficiaries of aggression and the agents of brutality.

"Prince Sihanouk's efforts to work out a power-sharing agreement with the Hanoi-sponsored Hun Sen regime are crucial to the achievement of a viable political accord; and we urge our ASEAN friends to use their unity to do all they can to strengthen the prince's position as he seeks to advance the process of national reconciliation."

Baker did not mention a four-party government, only "a interim coalition government led by Prince Sihanouk". He had shared ASEAN's call for a "credible international presence to verify the Vietnamese withdrawal, monitor and supervise free elections, and stabilize the peace". But was the US secretary of state signalling that he might be prepared to ditch the Khmer Rouge, or even accept a coalition of Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen?

American and ASEAN officials said afterward that too much emphasis should not be placed on Baker's precise wording. The United States is still in line with ASEAN and wanting a four-party interim government in Phnom Penh, they said.

Baker's references to Asia-Pacific cooperation did not mention the Australians at all. The Americans wanted to be a catalyst of regional cooperation, he said and "building a consensus to turn these ideas into reality is a top item of our agenda".

The Australians however, see the idea as their initiative. Bob Hawke's foreign minister, Gareth Evans, told ASEAN in May: "We see our role as a catalyst, helping to facilitate a genuine regional consensus."

Asked to comment after Baker's speech, Australian officials said they did not see the US secretary of state's words as an indication that the Americans were trying to hijack an Australian campaign.

One Australian official said it was natural for a superpower to want to be seen as the leader, while another said Australia only wants a "consensus initiative". The more people adopted it, the better, he said.

Some observers believe that an initiative that becomes associated too much with the United States or Japan could alienate ASEAN members who are worried that they could find themselves dominated by the economic superpowers.

Evans made the point in a press conference on Wednesday [5 July] that "I think that the fact that it was initiated by Australia, and Australia's been playing the leading

role in a sense all year on this, has perhaps been helpful in generating momentum among other countries in the region who are attracted conceptually by the idea of regional cooperation."

Baker said that the rapid economic growth of the East Asia-Pacific region was one attraction of establishing cooperation. But he added an implicit warning for the newly-industrializing countries and those accused of infringing copyrights and patents:

"Fast maturing economies and the rush of new technologies are putting new strains on global commerce. Now, all who have benefitted from the open system of trade must share responsibility for keeping it open.

"We must counter all forms of protectionism—whether overt, subtle or structural—in all the nations that rim the Pacific," he said.

Baker's proposals for economic cooperation contained six points:

- A "significant array of issues" should be handled from economic to communications and even the environment.
- The setup should take into account differences in wealth and culture.
- Principles of free market policies and private initiatives should be recognized.
- There should be a commitment to free flow of goods, services, capital, technology and ideas.
- The entity should be "inclusive"—not discriminating against outsiders—and should aid existing efforts such as the Uruguay Round of trade liberalizing talks or the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.
- The cooperation efforts "must respect, preserve, and perhaps even enhance the uniquely beneficial ASEAN contribution to the region and to the world at large".
- Any institutional setup should be flexible, perhaps, taking the form of a small secretariat of government officials or a less formal group of government officials.

Other ministers also discussed regional economic cooperation in their formal speeches yesterday. Australia's Gareth Evans mentioned it in passing. He was about to put forward his government's ideas in greater detail when he kicked off closed-door talks in the afternoon.

New Zealand's Russel Marshall also said "the time has come".

In contrast to the various statements made by ASEAN ministers during the past week, all the foreign ministers from the dialogue partners expressed concern about the events in China.

Discusses U.S. Bases in Philippines

BK0607121989 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1142 GMT 6 Jul 89

[From Zainoor Sulaiman and Gwen Benjamin]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 6 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The United States hopes and expects to find ways to sustain its military presence in the Philippines after 1991 to maintain equilibrium in the region, Secretary of State, James A Baker said Thursday.

"Our military bases in the Philippines are an important part of this balance," he said at the opening session of the three-day ASEAN-Post Ministerial Conference, here.

He said the continued U.S. military presence there would best serve the U.S., the Philippines and the stability of Southeast Asia.

"But whatever the outcome of the negotiations with the Philippines government that we expect to begin this fall, we are committed to maintaining a credible deterrent in the region to honour our treaty obligations," he said.

"I must add that our friendship with the Philippines far transcends the fate of Clark and Subic Bay," he said adding that the multilateral assistance initiative clearly testified to that.

Baker also said that the most immediate security challenge in the region was in Indochina and the conflict in Kampuchea remained the chief source of tension.

He said efforts to build a comprehensive and stable political settlement were now reaching a critical stage—the verified withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, effective measures to prevent domination by Khmer Rouge, and self-determination for the kampuchean people.

He added: "We believe that support for the non-communist resistance led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk is central to reaching our goals.

"Like others in the region, and beyond, we too hope the day is near when Indochina can be transformed from a battlefield to a market place."

Australian Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans expressed the hope that the proposed international conference in Paris, next month, would facilitate the conclusion of a comprehensive and durable settlement of the Kampuchean problem—a central theme in the joint-communique of the just-ended 22nd ASEAN annual ministerial meeting, here.

Baker, Sitthi Discuss Economic Cooperation
BK0707085589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 Jul 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon and Peter Maitri Ungphakorn]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan—US Secretary of State James Baker this morning assured ASEAN that America is not seeking to dominate ASEAN's economies by proposing closer cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Baker told Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during bilateral talks this morning that the United States and countries in Asia-Pacific would benefit from cooperation because freer trade in goods and services would be generated, according to Chet Sucharitkun, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman.

In talks yesterday and today with ASEAN's foreign ministers following their own meetings earlier this week, Baker repeats call for a new mechanism for cooperation in the region and describes the US role as that of a catalyst.

Yesterday afternoon he told the ministers he did not want to leave Brunei without a consensus that a ministerial meeting on establishing cooperation should be held in November. The response from ASEAN has been cautious so far, with some members expressing at best a qualified willingness to attend the proposed November meeting.

Some members of ASEAN told Baker and his counterparts from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan that they do not want to see ASEAN weakened by absorption into a larger group that includes two of the world's largest economies. They also warned that questions of who should join the group would politicize discussions.

Chet said Thailand supports the idea of broader economic cooperation in the region, despite more serious reservations among its ASEAN partners. The US, Japan, and Australia are trying to win ASEAN support for a framework of future cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, possibly based on existing ASEAN arrangements such as the present post-ministerial meeting dialogues.

Australia wants to hold a ministerial meeting in November so that the proposed group can give an effective voice for negotiating global trade liberalization rules in 1990, the final scheduled year of the Uruguay Round of Gatt trade talks.

Japan also suggested a preparatory meeting before the November meeting, such as the Japan-ASEAN ministers say their collective opinion is unlikely to be formed until the meeting of economic ministers scheduled for October or November. [as published]

Baker told Sitthi the US will attend the Paris peace talks and would call for a comprehensive political settlement on the Cambodian problem.

Both US and the Soviet Union through their bilateral consultations have agreed that the United Nations' role in solving the conflict is indispensable, Chet said.

Meanwhile, Chet said Thailand suggested to France that the proposed international body for monitoring and supervising Vietnamese troop withdrawals, a ceasefire in Cambodia and elections, must be established on the first day of the Paris peace talks.

Chet said Sitthi stressed the urgency during a meeting with French Vice Foreign Minister Edwige Avice last night.

Sitthi said Vietnam will pull out its troops within September 1989 whether there is a political settlement in Cambodia or not. "It is important that we have the mechanism in place within the first day of the meeting," Chet quoted Sitthi as saying.

Thailand also urged Avice to invite Canada and New Zealand to participate in the French-hosted peace talks, which the French say could begin on July 30.

EC Announces Aid Grant for Indochinese Refugees
BK0607104589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0958 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The European Community (EC) announced here Thursday [6 July] an emergency assistance grant of 6.16 million U.S. dollars towards helping Indochinese refugees.

The assistance grant of ECU [European Currency Unit] 6.16 million comprises emergency assistance to newly arrived refugees and longer-term aid for re-integration programmes.

EC Commissioner for North-South Relations Abel Matutes announced the grant at the three-day ASEAN post-ministerial conference which opened here.

An EC statement issued here said the community had decided to grant the assistance following the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR), held last month in Geneva, which adopted a comprehensive plan of action to resolve the problem.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees figures, there were an estimated 71,935 Vietnamese boat people in camps in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong as at April. There are another estimated 300,000 Khmer and Lao refugees seeking temporary refuge in Thailand.

Japan

FSX Project Moving Ahead as Agreement Reached

OW0607190789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. Thursday paid an undisclosed sum of technology fees to General Dynamics Corp. (GD) of the United States in connection with a new fighter plane development project, industry sources said Thursday.

Mitsubishi is leading a Japanese team that will develop the next-generation support fighter, code-named FSX, for Japanese forces based on the F-16 fighter developed by GD, a joint-development partner.

Under the Japan-U.S. joint development agreement, GD will offer F-16 drafts and other technological data to Mitsubishi. It is for this information that Mitsubishi has paid the technological fees. The company refused comment.

The sources said the drafts and other technological data will actually be handed over to Mitsubishi probably late in July.

They said that such data will require U.S. congressional inspection and U.S. congressional-government approval.

ROK Leader Phones Uno on West Trade Demands

OW0707045689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 KYODO—The South Korean Government Friday asked Japan to convey its call for self-restraint by North America and the European Community (EC), which are demanding that South Korea open its market wider to them.

President No Tae-u made the request to Prime Minister Sosuke Uno in a telephone conversation, officials said.

In the conversation, No told Uno his government plans to gradually push its market-opening measures while helping developing countries.

No said he hopes the EC and North America will refrain from making excessive demands for wider access to its market in consideration of his government's efforts.

No asked Uno to relate the South Korean policy at a meeting of leaders of seven industrial nations on the outskirts of Paris on July 14-16.

East-West Ties, PRC on Paris Summit Agenda

OW0707001389 Tokyo KYODO in English 2311 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO—Japan will warn the Western participants at the upcoming Paris summit against hastily expanding East-West relations and oppose any joint sanctions against China, government sources said Friday.

East-West relations and China's repression of pro-democracy activists will be main topics at the annual summit of Japan and six other industrialized democracies, to be held in a Paris suburb from July 14 to 16.

Other subjects will include human rights, terrorism and regional problems, such as Kampuchea and the Middle East, the sources said.

Japan will brief the other summiteers on its policies on East-West relations and China at a preparatory session to be held in Paris from Saturday.

But it remains to be seen how far Tokyo's positions will be incorporated into final documents to be issued at the end of the Paris summit, since Western European nations are reported eager to stress the expansion of East-West relations and the condemnation of China's action against pro-democracy movements, the sources said.

Japan will also welcome the relaxation of East-West tensions resulting from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika," they said. It will also recognize the significance of expanding East-West relations, but will assert that hasty expansion could upset the East-West balance, the sources said.

Japan's position stems from the fact that its long-pending territorial claims to northern islands have yet to be solved, and that the reduction of Soviet forces in the Far East has not yet been implemented.

In this context, Japan will emphasize the need for Western nations to maintain close solidarity and a nuclear deterrent.

West Germany and France in particular are expected to press for closer ties with the East in the wake of Gorbachev's visits to the two countries.

Japan, however, will announce a policy of extending positive indirect—mainly economic—support to political and economic reforms in Eastern European nations, such as Hungary and Poland, which it thinks will promote their independence from the Soviet Union, the sources said.

On China, Japan will strongly object to any joint sanctions, although it will reconfirm the denunciation of China's repressive acts from a humanitarian point of view.

At least, Japan will seek to have the summit go no further than to note the measures so far taken against China and appeal to China to listen to world opinion and exercise restraint, the sources said.

Plan To Brief Asian Countries on Summit
OW0607131789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GM
T 6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Japan will brief ASEAN countries and South Korea on the outcome of the Paris summit of seven major economic powers, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday.

The sources said that Taizo Watanabe, director general for public information and cultural affairs, will visit Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand from July 19-23.

Watanabe, a former minister at the Japanese Embassy in Thailand and most recently second highest envoy to the United States, will travel to Kuala Lumpur after returning to Tokyo from Paris, the sources said.

Other senior Foreign Ministry officials will likely be dispatched to Brunei, Indonesia, and the Philippines—the three other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—as well as to South Korea.

Japanese officials now attending the post-ministerial ASEAN conference in Brunei will listen to the opinions of ASEAN nations and convey them, when appropriate, to the heads of summit countries in Paris, the sources said.

As Japan is the only Asian country at the summit, it will act as a messenger for other countries in the region but will not "represent" them, an official said.

Envoys will then be sent to the various countries to report on the discussions that Japan had with the other summiteers, he said.

Uno Vows To Help Promote Improved Korean Ties
OW0407064789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT
4 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno told South Korean opposition leader Kim Chong-pil on Tuesday that Japan will continue to work closely with Seoul in trying to improve relations with North Korea.

Uno renewed Japan's position that reunification of the Korean peninsula should be resolved through negotiations between North and South Korea, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The prime minister assured Kim that Japan will never intervene in the matter without consulting South Korea.

During a 20-minute session at the prime minister's official residence, Uno briefed Kim about Japan's call on North Korea to start government-level talks for the release of two Japanese seamen detained there since 1983, the officials said.

Kim was quoted as saying that one should have no illusions regarding North Korea and urged Japan to consult with South Korea in improving ties with Pyongyang.

Uno briefed Kim about Japan's approach toward China after its military crackdown on pro-democracy movement, pointing to geographical and historical relations between the two countries as justification for Japan's policy, the officials said.

Kim expressed understanding for Japan's attitude toward China, the officials said.

Kim, a former prime minister and currently leader of the third largest opposition party in South Korea, arrived here on Sunday for a three-day visit before returning home from a trip to the United States and Canada.

Pro-Pyongyang Group Issues DPRK Passports
OW0607154789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1433 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—The pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) has issued passports to pro-Chongryon Korean residents in Japan under the authorization of the North Korean Government, officials of the organization said Thursday.

The Japanese Government, which has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, regards the passports as "private documents" and denies their validity.

Meanwhile, the Chongryon officials argued that the passports have been formally accepted by socialist countries which recognize North Korea.

Previously, pro-Chongryon Korean residents had carried their identification card issued by the association when they toured foreign countries, except North Korea.

When they visit North Korea, they apply for entry permits to Pyongyang through Chongryon and ask the Japanese Government for re-entry permits.

Congryon, which started to issue passports at the end of last year, issued many to those who attended the World Festival of Youth and students being held in Pyongyang since Saturday, according to the officials.

The officials said that issuance of passports will meet rapidly increasing overseas trips by pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan and identify them in third countries.

Prime Minister Uno Opposes Isolating PRC

OW0707043089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno told French Ambassador Bernard Dorin on Friday that Japan opposes any move to isolate China from the international community at the Paris summit of seven major economic powers next week.

The French envoy, who paid a 20-minute call on Uno at his official residence, predicted China's bloody crack-down on its pro-democracy movement would be taken up at the summit scheduled for July 14-16, called the Arche Summit, a Foreign Ministry official said in a briefing to reporters.

The prime minister responded by saying Japan will participate in discussions on China from a humanitarian point of view but noted that Japan is a member of Asia and is China's neighboring country.

The ambassador asked how Japan will respond to swollen debts on the part of Third World countries, regional armed conflicts and global environmental problems, the official said.

Uno was quoted as saying that Japan will strive to resolve the debt problem through coordinated efforts and provide funds and send civilian personnel in order to contribute toward a settlement of regional conflicts.

The prime minister also told Dorin that environmental problems will be high on the agenda at the summit and that he wants to discuss the issue frankly.

Uno is scheduled to leave Tokyo July 12 for Paris to attend the annual summit with leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, the United States and West Germany.

He is due to return to Tokyo on July 18.

Ambassador to PRC on New Chinese Leadership

OW0607133889 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to China [Toshiji] Nakajima, who is home now for a temporary visit, said, in an NHK interview today, that the new leadership in China attaches importance to cooperation with Japan and other Western nations for its modernization. He also said that since the inauguration of the new leadership, there have been no executions carried out. This, he said, indicates that the new Chinese leaders appear to be giving consideration to opinions of the international community.

[Video shows Nakajima seated in an unidentified room, speaking to NHK reporter Yamada across a table]

[Begin Nakajima recording] Under the new leadership, too, the authorities are saying that they will rigorously prosecute leaders who incurred the recent confusion and people who committed crimes during that time. However, if you look at reality, you can see that penalties, especially capital penalties, are not carried out. Therefore, it is possible to speculate that the Chinese authorities are, informally, displaying consideration for public opinion in the international community. [end recording]

Discussing when the Japanese Government should withdraw its recommendation that Japanese nationals stay away from Beijing, Ambassador Nakajima said that the situation does not warrant an immediate withdrawal of the recommendation or the advisory that Japanese nationals refrain from visiting China. He added, however, that, since the situation in China appears to be taking a turn for the better, he thinks it is desirable for the Japanese Government to make recommendations or review them in conformity with reality as the situation changes.

Foreign Ministry Opposes Tours to PRC

OW0607132289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1314 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry asked travel agencies Thursday to continue refraining from sending groups of tourists to China, officials said.

At the ministry, the officials briefed some 80 employees from 60 travel companies on the current situation and security problems in China.

Asked when agencies would be able to resume organized group tours to China, the ministry merely advised them to closely watch the situation there.

Ministry Reports Disparity in Vote Value

OW0507192589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT
5 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Disparity in the value of votes in the coming House of Councillors' election has widened since the previous election three years ago, according to figures released on Wednesday by the Home Affairs Ministry.

The figure, as of Tuesday, shows that a single vote in depopulated Totтори Prefecture in western Japan is worth 6.25 times as much as one in overpopulated Kanagawa Prefecture.

This compares with the disparity of up to 5.85 times in the previous House of Councillors' election held in June 1986.

Vote value is also lower in Tokyo, Osaka and Saitama Prefecture, while the value is higher in Shimane, Fukui, Yamanashi and Tokushima Prefectures.

The ministry said the number of eligible voters for the coming upper house election totaled 90,317,276 as of Tuesday, up 3,667,576 over the previous election in June 1986.

The figure was made up of 43,798,742 men and 46,518,534 women.

Half of the 252 seats in the House of Councillors, or 126 seats, will be reelected on July 23.

Uno To Campaign After Attending Paris Summit
OW0607111489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno plans to visit Osaka and Shiga Prefecture in a two-day campaign tour on July 19 and 20 for the July 23 House of Councillors election, his aides said Thursday.

Under this tentative plan, Uno will go to Higashi Osaka and give a 45-minute lecture before a selected group there on July 19, one day after returning to Tokyo from attending the July 14-16 summit of leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

Higashi Osaka is the main base of Uno's chief of staff, Masajuro Shiokawa.

The prime minister, who is president of the Liberal Democratic Party, will move to his home prefecture of Shiga for an overnight stay, Uno aides said.

In an unprecedented event in the LDP's 34-year history, Uno failed to take to the streets on the opening day Wednesday of the 18-day election campaign.

LDP sources said LDP candidates have filed no requests for Uno to make campaign speeches because of his involvement in a geisha scandal, which the sources said may adversely affect women voters.

Uno Broke Law in Failing To Report Farmland Lease
OW0507062689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno violated the law by failing to report the renting out as a parking lot of farmland he owned in his native Shiga Prefecture, his office announced Wednesday.

The Real Estate Registration Law requires landowners to report changes in the use of land.

Uno failed to report to the local branch of the Justice Ministry when he converted a 340-square-meter plot of farmland into a rental parking lot some 10 years ago, according to officials of his office.

The parking lot, which can accommodate 24 cars and is rented out to local residents, is located next to Uno's family sake brewing business and home in Moriyama, Shiga Prefecture.

Through not reporting the change in the use of the land, Uno evaded a total of some 1 million yen in taxes because the fixed property tax on parking lots is heavier than that on farmland.

The officials said that the office reported the change of the land use in 1985 and it was taxed as a parking lot since then.

It was also revealed that Uno concurrently served as president of the family brewing company for four months in 1988 when he was a foreign minister, in violation of a cabinet agreement.

The agreement prohibited cabinet members from having other jobs.

Cabinet Members Declare Personal Wealth
OW0407143989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno ranks behind chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa in a fortune list of his 21-member cabinet, according to an official announcement Tuesday.

A ranking of the 21-member Cabinet on the basis of personal wealth puts Uno's family assets as of June 3 at 301.29 million yen—182.7 million in land, 5.84 million yen in buildings and 112.75 million yen in deposits and securities.

Shiokawa's assets, on the other hand, totaled 1,318.13 million yen—more than four times that of Uno. Shiokawa has 1,269.5 million yen in land 2.15 million yen in buildings and 46.48 million yen in deposits and securities, the list said.

The disclosure of cabinet members' assets is the seventh since 1984, when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet made such disclosure for the first time.

But it was the first time the disclosure of assets had been expanded to include the households of cabinet members—part of the political reform prompted by the Recruit influence-buying scandal.

Parliamentary vice ministers also were asked to disclose their assets for the first time.

"The transparency of assets has increased" as a result of disclosure of household assets, Shiokawa told reporters.

Shiokawa also said the government plans to propose legislation this fall to require all Diet members to disclose their personal assets.

The Recruit scandal involves leaders of both ruling and opposition parties, their secretaries and relatives, bureaucrats, business executives, scholars and journalists.

Uno's predecessor, Noboru Takeshita, stepped down in early June to take responsibility for causing the political turmoil triggered by the scandal, said to be the most damaging in post-war Japan.

In third is Labor Minister Mitsuo Horiguchi, with assets of 261.33 million yen, followed by Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama at 246.49 million yen, and Yukihiro Ikeda at 206.49 million yen. Ikeda is director general of the Management and Coordination Agency.

Twelve ministers declared assets of 100 million yen or more.

Justice Minister Kazuo Tanikawa placed lowest at 22 million yen.

Share holdings are based on the face value of stocks. Real estate is valued on the basis of standard land prices used to assess fixed asset taxes. Nominal assets of Uno and Cabinet members would be considerably higher if market values were assigned to the holdings.

Eighteen ministers had securities. The cabinet of Prime Minister Uno agreed June 3 to refrain from trading stocks while in office and to deposit securities to trust banks.

Naoki Tanaka, parliamentary vice foreign minister, topped the list among 24 parliamentary vice ministers with assets of 195 million yen.

Five parliamentary vice ministers declared assets of 100 million yen or more.

The assets covered were land, buildings, deposits and securities, loans, as well as golf memberships, cars and works of art valued at 1 million yen or more.

Business Urges Politicians To Establish Confidence
OW0307133189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Japanese trade union and business leaders urged politicians Monday to make every effort to regain the confidence of the Japanese people, angry and disillusioned after months of exposure to money-tainted politics.

The leaders of Japan's largest trade union, Rengo, and the major business organization Nikkeiren, made the call when they held a regular meeting [at] the Nikkeiren headquarters shortly after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a major setback in the Tokyo municipal election.

Among the 25 representatives from both sides were Toshifumi Tateyama, president of the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) and Eiji Suzuki, president of Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren).

Referring to the municipal election, Suzuki said he though Japanese politics and democracy was experiencing a major crisis.

He said he has hitherto supported the LDP but it is essential for LDP and other party politicians to change their ideas about money-oriented politics. Politicians should go into business if they wanted to earn money, he added.

Suzuki warned politicians against indulging in hereditary politics, saying they should not turn over their political seats to their children and relatives.

Replying to Suzuki's remarks, Tateyama said politicians should carry out thorough political reform to restore the confidence of the Japanese people.

He called on the LDP to dissolve the lower house—and hold a general election, saying Japanese voters wanted to build a cleaner political foundation.

Apart from the current political situation, the trade union and business leaders discussed the issues of elderly employees and shorter working hours, as well as the acute housing problem in Tokyo and surrounding urban areas.

Government Sets Budget Request Ceilings
OW2806173089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—The Finance Ministry decided Wednesday on the basic stance for the 1990 state budget aimed at the government's financial reconstruction.

According to the plan, requests from government departments for ordinary expenses will be slashed 10 percent and those for investment programs almost unchanged from the preceding year.

The ministry will exclude expenditures for six programs, including national defense and official development aid for developing countries, from the ceilings on spending requests.

Under the government's financial reconstruction program, no national bonds to make up for a deficit in state finances will be issued in Fiscal 1990.

The Finance Ministry is groping for measures to reduce or do away with borrowings to cover deficits in various government accounts such as the sinking fund to redeem outstanding national bonds.

The ministry will make clear these basic measures at a meeting of chief secretaries of government agencies Friday.

The ceilings for budgetary requests will be formally set at a cabinet meeting set for July 11, ministry officials said.

A senior ministry official told a meeting of budget officials that austerity must be maintained to accomplish the government's financial reconstruction.

Mongolia

USSR Delegation, Nikonov Visit South Gobi
OW0707063189 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] The visiting Soviet party delegation led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Nikonov, has been to South Gobi Province and had friendly conversation with communists of the province. Mr Nikonov got acquainted with the life, culture, and service of rural community [as heard], as well as with the activity of animal husbandry production.

Party Official Outlines Agricultural Policy
OW0707060489 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] A department on agricultural policy has been newly set up at the party Central Committee. Today we have a talk by an official of this department, Surendergel. To a question what is the main duty and the task of this department, he said:

There was an agricultural department at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, but it was mainly engaged in economic affairs and did not pay due attention to providing political guidance to the branch. This was why some organizational changes have been made.

There is a council at the party Central Committee in charge of making agricultural policy. It is an elected organ which has an important role to play in elaborating and implementing the rule of policy.

The basic task of the council is to work out the party's policy in developing the agriculture and be responsible for its implementation. The department on agricultural policy is to help that council and function as a kind of its executive operator. The present task of the council and

department is to prevent the lagging of agricultural production from the rapidly growing rate of the population. We have not yet had tangible progress in animal husbandry—the major branch of agriculture. The fourth plenum of the party Central Committee held in 1987 drew a conclusion that animal husbandry cannot be improved radically without solving the social problems of rural population. So, the living conditions of livestock breeders are given priority. It is a broad ranging question—improving of housing, service, medical, trading, communications services, provision with TV transmissions, electricity, mechanization of manual labor, and so forth.

That is the social side of the problem. Another problem in this branch is the shortage of manpower. Especially in the Gobi area, male workforce is in great demand. Most women with four to eight children are in charge of numerous head of cooperative-owned livestock, which badly affects the production growth. Therefore, it becomes urgent to decide and solve the question of (?demographic) policy at this branch, said the official Surendergel.

One of the factors of the shortcomings in animal husbandry production was the discrepancy in the correlation of property and the owner. The cause of it lies in the administrative method of managing the herds. There are difficulties in the way out of this situation. The major way of ensuring production growth and bringing the owner and the product closer together is the leasing, contracting, and renting method.

This method of managing business is seen as capable of ensuring the independent activity of livestock breeders and crop growers and cause the interest of executive science to display as much as possible initiative and economy, and to enjoy full rights in (?releasing) final production.

Agriculture in Mongolia is a specific branch accounting for over 80 percent of the food supply of the population, more than 90 percent of the industrial raw materials, and 50 percent of the country's export items. Such being the case, agriculture was, and will be, in the focus of the party's attention. Hence, the training of personnel for this branch is a component of the party's activity. We cannot be successful in our efforts to develop agriculture rapidly without the capable personnel who would handle renewal and reconstruction and help think in a new way.

North Korea

Yim Su-kyong Speaks at Peace Center Meeting
SK0707055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1739 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, on July 5 attended discussion at the Center of Peace, Disarmament, a Nuclear-Free World, Security (the first center).

Entering the meeting hall amid warm welcome of the attendants, she took a seat at the presidium, conducted by the chairman.

The chairman and speakers warmly welcomed and congratulated the delegate of Chondaehyop, the envoy of the South Korean students who has come to the Pyongyang festival by making a long detour across the death line and attended today the center.

Yim Su-kyong made a speech.

Touching upon the peace and strained situation on the Korean peninsula, she said the present Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement.

Referring to the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons all over South Korea, she said: Under the present strained confrontation of military forces, I think, the reunification of our country is impossible. And she pointed to the danger of the "Team Spirit" military exercises staged in South Korea every year.

She said:

The "Team Spirit" manoeuvres are a war game of attack nature. Such military exercises are utterly a taboo to our nation and to the Korean peninsula. The exercises, however, are staged every year.

Under such situation interchange and dialogue between the North and the South can never progress smoothly. Therefore, the question of top priority in reunifying the country is a cut of the military forces, the mutual reduction of military forces and armaments, I dare say. And I think that the U.S. forces present in the southern part of the Korean peninsula must be withdrawn on a phased basis, if not completely, and all the nuclear weapons, particularly the 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, must all be withdrawn for lasting peace and security of the global community.

Let us build a new world free from nuclear weapons. This is the subject of this centre, I think. Let us build a new, nuclear-free world. This cannot be done only with words.

I hope that all of you valiantly struggle against the forces opposing the reunification of Korea and support and encourage us.

I want to live in a motherland free from nuclear weapons. And I want to live in our country without outside forces and foreign troops.

After concluding her speech, Yim Su-kyong answered questions put by attendants of the centre. She said she is an ordinary girl, not a heroine or a distinguished brave woman, and she said she only made a trip which not only

the one million students but also all the fellow countrymen in the South should have made for national reunification, for participation in the festival.

I am taking this rostrum not to argue which side of Korea is better, the North or the South, but to debate on how to prevent the danger of war and preserve peace according to the subject of this center and promote national reunification. It is only too just and natural that I intend to go back to South Korea, because there is my beloved native place there where I have grown up and studied, she emphasized.

Attends Festival Activities

SK0707044889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1721 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, saw the taekwondo games at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium today.

When she entered the indoor stadium, conducted by Mr. Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation, the spectators and taekwondo players welcomed her with applause.

She saw sparring and pattern games between players from various countries.

Then she saw round the crafts and art show of the festival on the bank of the scenic River Taedong and spent a pleasant time, enjoying boating.

She also visited the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace.

Meets With IUS Members

SK0607165589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1639 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, who is participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, met with members of the delegation of the International Union of Students [IUS] this afternoon.

Present there were the president, and the secretary general of the IUS and its members.

The members of the IUS delegation cordially and warmly welcomed delegate of "Chondaehyop" Yim Su-kyong who came a very long way round in her difficult trip to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

Yim Su-kyong expressed thanks to the IUS for its energetic efforts for the participation of "Chondaehyop" in the Pyongyang festival.

Noting that the compatriots in the North and the South want the reunification of the country and "Chondae-hyop" is waging an active struggle for its realisation, she expressed the hope that the IUS would continue to express positive support and solidarity for peace of the Korean peninsula and world peace in the future.

The IUS assured her that it would actively support and encourage the struggle of the youth and students in the North and the South of Korea, "Chondae-hyop" in particular, for the reunification of the country.

Denouncing the South Korean authorities' suppression of "Chondae-hyop" with the participation of its delegate in the Pyongyang festival as an occasion, the IUS delegation expressed its readiness to make positive efforts to remove the obstacles to be created when the "Chondae-hyop" delegate was going back through Panmunjom.

On the same day Yim Su-kyong visited the Korea Club.

Speaks With Choe Yong-hae

SK0707045989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1745 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Choe Nyong-hae, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, today met with Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondae-hyop) of South Korea.

Present on the occasion were members of our side's delegation to North-South student talks.

A conversation took place in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

Signs Joint Declaration

SK0707050689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0449 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—A joint declaration of youth and students in the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted and issued today in Pyongyang.

The joint declaration signed by Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, and "Chondae-hyop" delegate Yim Su-kyong authorized by Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives, says:

We youth and students in the North and the South begin this declaration by shouting "Korea is one."

The 45 years of the division of one country, one nation caused by outside factors are 45 years of national tragedy.

The grand march of reunification which has continued ceaselessly in the North and the South of the country is rushing toward the destination of glory.

We youth and students in the North and the South are bearing the standard in the glorious ranks of this grand march of reunification overflowing with fervent patriotism and will for national salvation.

The reunification of the country is the first and foremost objective of the life and struggle of us youth and students in the North and the South.

We youth and students in the North and the South, deeply conscious of the noble mission and duty for the times and the nation, make public at home and abroad this joint declaration for one country, one nation here in Pyongyang where the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is taking place with success.

1. We will fight to the last to reunify the country on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

2. We must reunify the country independently by the efforts of our nation and resolutely oppose any force obstructing the national reunification.

3. Considering that the removal of the danger of war and the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula are a prerequisite to national reunification, we will fight for the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, adoption of a North-South declaration on non-aggression and peaceful reunification.

4. We categorically reject the "two Koreas" policy including "cross recognition of the North and the South" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" aimed at perpetuating the present division of the country.

5. Under the actual conditions of our country where different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South, we tolerate the ideologies and systems of the both sides as they are and courageously fight to found a reunified state based on great national unity.

6. We assert that in order to accelerate the reunification of the country non-governmental dialogues should be briskly conducted as well as dialogue between the authorities in the North and the South and a debate on reunification and a channel of dialogue should not be monopolised by the authorities.

7. In order to promote national reconciliation and unity we will make positive efforts to properly conduct multi-lateral exchange and cooperation including contact and exchange between the students in the North and the South.

To this end there will be a regular exchange between students in the North and the South once a year.

8. We will wage a joint struggle to eliminate political and military confrontation between the North and the South, promote national reconciliation and unity and realize the cause of national reunification by 1995 at least.

Let all of us powerfully advance shoulder to shoulder with each other till the day when the independent and peaceful reunification of the country has been achieved.

South Works of Art on Display at WFYS
SK0707063189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1715 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Works of art sent by South Korean youth and students and progressive artisans are displayed at the International Youth Fine Arts Exhibition of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] which opened in Pyongyang, drawing the attention of festival delegates and visitors.

These works (originals and pictures) number several dozen, 12 of which (originals) are on display together with those of the northern half of Korea at the exhibition hall of the Grand People's Study House.

Those twelve works of art, which include "Youth Is Decisive of the Destiny of the Country," "To Mt. Halla from Mt. Paektu, to Mt. Paektu from Mt. Halla," "Korea Is One" and "Oh, Lake Chon", profoundly depict in a peculiar style and refined technique the powerful struggle and ardent desire of the South Korean youth and students for anti-war, anti-nuke, great national unity and national reunification. And they were presented to the 13th WFYS, despite the South Korean fascist clique's strict cordon. This is why they deeply moved many visitors.

Some of the art works from South Korea will be reportedly awarded the prize of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS.

It is expected that an exhibition of scores of the art works from South Korea will be arranged separately.

Kim Il-song, Yi Chong-ok Visit Foreign Clubs
SK0607173089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1651 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today called at national clubs of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign

minister; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th WFYS.

President Kim Il-song visited the Cuba Club at the Pyongyang School Children's Palace.

The club which draws large numbers of visitors everyday, deepening bonds of friendship with festival delegates from various countries of the five continents, was enveloped in a warm welcome atmosphere.

The members of the Cuban youth and students delegation clad in gala national costumes lined up at the entrance of the club.

When President Kim Il-song arrived at the club, Cuban youth and students warmly welcomed him, bursting into the cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and dancing.

He was met by leading members of the Cuban youth and student delegation, Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega and his embassy officials.

A member of the Cuban youth and student delegation presented him with a bouquet of fragrant flowers and wished him good health and long life.

He, guided by the leading official of the Cuban youth and student delegation, saw round pictures and crafts on display at the club and went to the lounge to have a cordial conversation with members of the delegation.

He was presented with a gift by the members of the delegation.

President Kim Il-song visited the China Club.

The club which is operated, drawing large crowds of visitors, in accordance with the ideal of the festival "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" was overflowing with warm feelings of friendship.

Members of the Chinese youth delegation were waiting for the arrival of president Kim Il-song, dancing and singing at the club where festival flags and bunting of five colours were fluttering.

When he arrived at the club, the members of the delegation warmly welcomed him, chanting in chorus the slogan "How are you President Kim Il-song."

Artists of the delegation presented him with a bouquet of fragrant flowers and wished him good health and long life.

He was met by Li Keqiang, secretary of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and head of the Chinese youth delegation, and other leading members of the delegation and Chinese ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and his embassy officials.

After seeing round photographs and crafts on display, including pictures showing the traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and youths, President Kim Il-song had a cordial talk with members of the delegation.

He posed for a photograph with them.

They presented a gift to him.

President Kim Il-song visited the India Club.

Lined up in the club were the members of the delegation of the Indian national preparatory committee [NPC] who are making a great contribution to the 13th WFYS. As President Kim Il-song arrived there, the members of the delegation in beautiful national costumes warmly welcomed him, singing and dancing.

He was greeted by leading officials of the Indian NPC delegation and S.S. Gill, Indian ambassador E.P. to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Members of the delegation presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to him.

President Kim Il-song saw photographs on display in the club, had a cordial conversation with members of the delegation and appreciated a performance given by artistes of the delegation.

He was presented with a gift by the members of the delegation.

Kim Il-song Receives Foreign Delegates

Visited by Guest From Togo

*SK0607164689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1552 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Edoh Koffi Otto, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally (TPR) and minister of technical education and vocational training, who is visiting Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students] and his party and Pere Dahuku, general delegate of the youth of the TPR, who is heading the Togolese youth delegation.

Present on the occasion were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-yong,

vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the LSWYK [League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea] Central Committee.

Togolese Ambassador E.P. to Korea Yao Bloua Agbo was also present.

The member of the Political Bureau of the TPR Central Committee conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter from President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Converses With Guests From Ghana

*SK0607162289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1545 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Secretary in Charge of Youth and Sports of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana Kwame Saarah-Mensah on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and his party.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-yong and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Kim Chang-yong.

Ghanaian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Jonas Awuku Afari was also present.

The secretary in charge of youth and sports conveyed a personal letter and a gift of His Excellency Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Angolan Delegation

*SK0607161589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1542 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 6, received Maria Mambo Cafe, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' Party, who is on a visit to Korea as a guest of honour to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and her entourage and Domingos Francisco Bartolo Meu, first secretary of the Youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' Party and head of the Angolan delegation.

On hand were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kil Chae-Kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Accepts Gift From Afghan Guests

SK0607160089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1536 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Farid Ahmad Mazbak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his entourage and Muhammad Salim, international secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Organisation of the Youth of Afghanistan, who is heading the Afghan youth delegation.

Present on the occasion were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Hashmatullah Kaihani, Afghan ambassador E.P. to Korea, was also on hand.

The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter of Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

Talks With Guests From Ecuador

SK0607161189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1540 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Humberto Ortiz Flores, manager of the "Voluntad" publishing house of Ecuador, on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his party.

Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman, and Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman, of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by them.

President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the guests.

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK0707104589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1006 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Korea.

In his message of greetings president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said:

For delegations of youth and students from various areas of the world to gather in your beautiful country is an undeniable appraisal of the matchless energy of the Workers' Party and Government of Korea and the Korean people, especially virile and militant Korean youth for peace and friendship among the peoples on our planet and their efforts dedicated to this grand festival.

The festival ranks first in the world not only in the logical propriety of the struggle of youth and students at the present stage to save their future but also in the continued maintenance of human dignity and worth of life on this earth.

President of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohamed Siad Barre said in his message of greetings that the current festival is a grand international forum which is of weighty significance in the development of the world youth movement and in the work for peace and security in the world.

In the message of greetings General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda Habimana Bonaventure, pointed out that through this festival the friendship and solidarity among the youth and students of the whole world will be further strengthened and developed.

President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Joseph Saidu Momoh, hoped on this occasion that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and governments would grow stronger and the festival would successfully proceed.

More Leaders Greet Kim Il-song
SK0407114589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1116 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's rally and president of the Republic of Togo, in his message of greetings says:

I am happy to hear that a decision was made to hold the grand function in your country. I wholeheartedly wish that wide-range contacts and exchange of opinions among broad segments of youth delegates of the world during the festival will be conducive to achieving excellent understanding and positive cooperation among the young people throughout the world and building a more peaceful, cooperative and wonderful society.

Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of Armed Forces, says:

I sincerely hope that the world youth and students will greatly help towards international detente by learning experience and adopting resolutions of various kinds in the festival.

Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, sincerely hoped that many youth and students of various countries of the world will register great successes for peace in Asia and the rest of the world and relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and its independent and peaceful reunification through friendly exchange in the historical festival, the first of its kind in Asia.

President of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon Walid Joumblatt, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden Lars Werner and chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party Kore Andre Nilsen in their messages wholeheartedly hoped that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be a world-wide grand festival in conformity with the desire of the world youth who aspire after anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Additional Messages Received
SK0707125989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from various countries on the occasion of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

They came from Niambariza Daniel, secretary general of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the members of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association; Lutete Nsakara Kimtema, chief of the Kinsasha group for the study of the great chuche idea in Zaire; the members of the group for the study of independence of Sao Tome and Principe students who are studying in Equatorial Guinea; Kodjo Konou, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Togo; Joseph Asselam, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo; Luis Manuel De Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the study of Kimilsongism; Man Dobe-Atsouaye, secretary general of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; Yemi Oyeneye, chairman of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association; Celestino Rocha Da Costa, chairman of the Sao Tome and Principe-Korea Friendship Association; Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship; Hugh Stephens, joint secretary of the Britain-Korea Friendship Committee; lawyer Marwan al Hadidi, chairman of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association; David Kibirango, chairman of the Uganda-DPRK Friendship Association; Richard Andriamanjato, president of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar; Guillermo Garcia Ponce, secretary-general of Vanguardia Comunista; Charles Randriananja, vice-chairman, and Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general, of the Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar; Razakarisoa Noelson, chairman of the Democratic Youth Union of the Committee; Batoko Ousmane, president of the National Executive Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Benin; Dr. Muhtassim Bashir, former chairman of the Sudanese Youth Union; Kodjo Kokou Kinbo, chairman of the Togolese Association of Philosophy Teachers; Kounoutcho Sossah, chairman of the Togolese Association of Social Scientists; Ayeou Qwajo Wena, chairman of the Togolese National Movement of Students and Probationers; Francisco Da Costa Gomes, former president of the Portuguese Republic; the delegation of the Republic of Dominica and the Venezuelan youth delegation.

The messages and letters said that the Pyongyang festival will record a new chapter in the world festival of youth and students and make a great contribution to the development of the world youth and student movement with its grand and peculiar functions, particularly with the application of the idea of independence which reflects the demand of the time.

They wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Permanent Commission of IPC Hosts Reception
SK0707044289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1718 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—The Permanent Commission [PC] of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and

Students [WFYS] today gave a reception at the Ongnyu restaurant for the guests of honor to the festival.

Present on invitation to the reception were guests of honor from various countries and international and regional organizations.

Present there were Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and a vice-chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, and officials concerned.

Also present there were the members of the PC of the IPC for the festival.

The reception was addressed by convenor of the PC of the IPC for the festival Angles Thierry and Vice-Chairman Kim Chin-Pom.

180th Delegation Arrives for WFYS

SK0707052089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1728 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Youth Union of the Democratic Party of Gabon arrived here today to participate in the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students], bringing to 180 the number of the countries participating in the Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind in Asia.

This shows that the Pyongyang festival is the festival of greatest scale ever in the history of the world festival movement of youth and students and the world-wide concern for it is growing as the days go by.

Present at the Pyongyang festival are delegations from 180 countries and delegations and delegates of 60 odd international and regional organizations.

French, Ecuadorean Guests of Honor Arrive

SK0707045289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1723 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Gerard le Gall, assistant national secretary of the French Socialist Party in charge of policy studies and elections, Efrain Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador, and Raul Chiriboga Mosquera, member of the Politburo of the People's Socialist Party of Ecuador and parliamentarian, arrived here today by plane as guests of honour to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS].

Functions at International Organizations Club

SK0607164289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1552 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Colourful functions such as meetings, round tables, photo exhibition, friendship gatherings and art performances of members of

youth and student delegations of different countries are being held these days at the club of international organisations which is housed in the fashionable Hyangmanru restaurant on Kwangbok Street.

A meeting with members of the youth and student delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Cameroon, etc. was held on July 5 under the sponsorship of the international union of students.

Successes and experience gained in the activities of youth and students in the past were exchanged at the meeting. The meeting emphasized the matter of expressing firm solidarity with the youth and students of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine in their struggle.

Earlier, on July 4, round tables were held between members of the youth and student delegations of different countries and the delegates of international organizations.

Noting that the festival opened on a grand scale in the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, the participants swapped experience gained in developing the movement of youth and students.

Art performances were given by members of the delegation of the Moscow Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University and members of youth and student delegations of different countries.

The operation of the club continues.

National Clubs Host More Events at Festival

SK0707053889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1731 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Wide-range functions are taking place at national clubs when the Pyongyang Festival is rising to a higher crescendo, guided by the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Solidarity rallies, friendship meetings, gatherings and round-tables, cultural and art functions are under way and books, photo and handicraft expositions are open at the national clubs of Palestine, Czechoslovakia, Seychelles, Angola, Ghana, Guinea, Laos, Mexico, the Sudan, Chile, Afghanistan, Uruguay and other countries located at well-known theatres, houses and club buildings in the festival city of Pyongyang.

A solidarity meeting of freedom and peace champions was held at the Palestine Club on July 5.

Present there on invitation were a delegate of the PC [Permanent Commission] of the IPC [International Preparatory Committee] for the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students], members of youth and student delegations of Korea, the German Democratic

Republic, Romania, the Yemen Arab Republic, France, Finland, Cyprus, Tunisia, Peru, Britain and other countries as well as working people in the city.

At the meeting speeches were followed by joint performances of young artists of Palestine and the Yemen Arab Republic.

The meeting hall served as an excellent place for demonstrating the solidarity of youths and students of the world with the Palestinian people, youth and students in their struggle to restore their lost lands and defend the dignity of the nation and achieve its sovereignty.

A friendship meeting between members of the Korean and Czechoslovak youth and student delegations took place at the festively decorated Czechoslovak National Club.

Expressing their joy at exchanging the feelings of friendship in Pyongyang, the festival city, they evinced their determination to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the youths of the two countries in accordance with the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and dynamically wage the anti-war, anti-nuke and peace movement. They deepened the feelings of friendship, singing and dancing together.

Art performances are daily given at the national clubs of Guinea, Ghana and other countries delighting the festival guests.

The young artists of Guinea sang well in Korean "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "We Sing of Our Homeland Under the Leadership of the Leader" to be acclaimed.

Friendship rallies and art performances were given at the national clubs of Seychelles and Angola for the festival guests.

Rally for Solidarity With Namibia Held
SK0607170789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1644 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A rally for solidarity with the people, youth and students of Namibia was held today at the plaza in front of the Kaeson Youth Park.

Attending there were the chairman of the Korean Education Commission, delegate of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival, youth and student delegates of different countries and youth, students and working people in the city, more than 3,000 in all.

The rally was addressed by delegates of Korea, India, the African National Congress of South Africa, Cuba, the International Union of Socialist Youth, Romania, Angola, the German Democratic Republic and Burundi.

The speakers said that the promotion of the process of the independence in Namibia which brought about a new turning point in the history of the struggle of the Namibian people, youth and students for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation is a shining fruit which was gained in the rigorous struggle of the Namibian people, youth and students.

The Korean delegate strongly demanded that the South African racists honestly implement the peace agreement on Southwest Africa, withdraw the South African aggression troops from Namibia and refrain from creating difficulties in the process of the independence of Namibia, as unanimously demanded by the world progressive people.

The Angolan delegate denounced the South African racists who are committing all sorts of base acts to foil the elections scheduled in Namibia in November.

The delegate of the International Union of Socialist Youth condemned the suppressive acts of the South African aggressors to keep the people from actively participating in the elections and reaffirmed its material and moral support to the youth league of the South West Africa people's organisation.

The Indian delegate bitterly denounced the apartheid of the South African racists. He declared: We will struggle always shoulder to shoulder with the Namibian people who are fighting to restore the sovereignty and become the master of their own destiny.

The speakers expressed positive support to and solidarity with the Namibian people, youth and students in their efforts to build a free, democratic and non-aligned government.

The youth and student delegates of various countries who attended the rally signed a paper expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, youth and students.

Anti-Imperialist Tribunal Completes Work
SK0707053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1730 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—The anti-imperialist tribunal of the Pyongyang festival which opened at the People's Palace of Culture on July 2 ended its work on July 5.

Taking part in the activities of the tribunal were over 2,500 youth and student delegates of some 150 countries.

The delegates indicted all manner of crimes of imperialists on the globe such as crimes against those who are struggling for disarmament and territorial integrity, dirty play against people, crimes against the just settlement of national split and regional disputes.

In the indictments they branded the imperialists' moves of aggression and war disturbing world peace and security and their colonial plunder as the gravest crime at the present era.

Under the cloak of disarmament the United States set military expenditure in the new fiscal year at 300 billion dollars and are continually pushing ahead with the reckless "Star Wars" program, while committing ceaseless acts of aggression and war everywhere in the world.

The United States continues expanding armaments behind the curtain of "detente" and after discussing the elimination of one kind of nuclear weapon, hastens the development of a new kind of mass destruction weapons to fill up the gap.

The indictors pointed out that the imperialists are intensifying plunder of the developing countries through such medium of international exploitation as multinational enterprises, still insisting on the old international economic order.

On the 4th, youth and student delegates from different countries indicted crimes of imperialists and their stooges who are going against the development of history, resorting to national split, violence and the policy of exploitation and plunder.

The Korean youth and student delegate said that the Korean people have been undergoing the tragedy of national split for over 40 years owing to the U.S. imperialists and they and the South Korean puppet clique are now viciously framing the "two Koreas" plot. This is a challenge to the unanimous demand of the world peaceloving people and the age-old desire of the Korean people.

Youth and student delegates of all countries including Nicaragua and Libya exposed and condemned the criminal acts of U.S.-led imperialism at present in fostering national discord and disputes and working insidiously to realize the wild dream for world supremacy, while expanding aggressive military bases in many regions of the world and openly committing terrorism.

Video-tapes exposing all sorts of criminal acts of the imperialists were screened and information materials were distributed while the tribunal was open.

A delegate of the PC [Permanent Commission] of the festival IPC [International Preparatory Committee] addressed the closing ceremony.

He said the progressive youth and students of all continents must no longer tolerate the criminal acts of the imperialists, facists and dominationists bent on disturbing a durable peace and social progress of the world.

Delegates Meet Japanese A-Bomb Victims
SK0707054489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1748 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—Youth and student delegates from various countries participating in the Pyongyang festival met with victims to nuclear weapons on July 4 and 5.

The attention of youth and student delegates and guests of honor was focused on those who escaped from death by miracle in the A-bomb holocaust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

The barbarous atomic bombing of the U.S. imperialists left the most disgraceful stain on modern history.

A documentary film of the nuclear disaster 44 years ago was screened at the meeting to be followed by speeches of victims to atomic bombing—Japanese writer Susumu Nishiyama, Yi Sil-kun, chairman of the Liaison Council of Korean A-Victims in Japan and chairman of the Council of Korean A-Victims of Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, and Akira Ishida, deputy to the General Assembly of Hiroshima Prefecture, and chairman of the National Association of A-Victim Teachers of Japan.

92 percent of the buildings were destroyed and 80 percent of the population killed or wounded in a moment in atomic bombing in August 1945 in Hiroshima where 370,000 people were living. Those who had a narrow escape from death wandered on the border of death, having been hit by heat ray, shock ray and radioactive ray or suffered from unbearable pains till the end of their lives with various incurable diseases.

Recalling with resentment the horrible atomic disaster, the victims cursed the U.S. imperialists who are still scheming a nuclear war after spelling so shocking disasters to mankind.

Having deployed more than 2,100 nuclear delivery means and over 25,000 nuclear warheads worldwide, the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the preparation for "Star Wars" with wild ambition for world supremacy.

The speakers said all people should continue to wage a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle to live in peace under a clear sky with the danger of nuclear war gone forever and called upon the youth and students, the future masters, [to] take the lead in this.

At the meeting Philipenedes, a youth and student delegate of France, made public results of an investigation into the damages caused by nuclear testing in South Pacific.

Mass Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Function Held
SK0707051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1725 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—A mass political and cultural function for anti-imperialist solidarity took place at the plaza in front of the Kaesong Youth Park this evening with the attendance of youth and student delegates from various countries and youths and students in Pyongyang, 5,000 in all.

A Korean youth and student delegate spoke here.

Saying that youths and students of various countries have gathered out of the common goals to strengthen unity and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, he, on behalf of the Korean youth and students, welcomed those from the five continents who are participating in the festival.

The Korean youth and students will, in the future, too, make strenuous efforts to strengthen solidarity with the youth and students around the world in the struggle against imperialism under the banner of anti-imperialist independence, peace and friendship, he declared.

A performance was given by young actors and actresses of various counties on a makeshift stage.

After the performance, the youth and student delegates of various countries danced together with youth and students in the city, singing of friendship and solidarity.

Festival Youth Solidarity Rallies Held
SK0707050389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1751 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Rallies for solidarity with the people, youth and students of the Gulf area, the Caribbean region, Chile and Libya were held today at the plaza in front of the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and other places of the city.

Present at the rallies were members of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival, youth and student delegates of various countries, guests of honor and many youths and students in the city.

Speeches were made by a delegate of the Arab Youth Union and youth and student delegates of Korea, Democratic Yemen, the United States, Pakistan, Panama and Bahrain at the rally for solidarity with the people, youth and students of the Gulf area.

Saying that they are fully aware of the effect of the Gulf situation on world peace and security, the speakers expressed apprehensions for the fact that military bases have been increased and peace and security are threatened in the Gulf area since the war in the region.

The delegate of the Arab Youth Union said the imperialists have already created preconditions for interference in the internal affairs of the Gulf nations which are a military and strategic vantage and are blessed with many oil fields, by resorting to the "club policy" and denounced the U.S. imperialists for keeping huge armed forces in this region.

U.S. youth and student delegate Sandra Krones stressed that the United States must stop its interference for the sake of peace in this region and withdraw its fleet from there and help ease tension there. We hope for solidarity, peace and unity with all the people who are struggling against war, the U.S. delegate added.

The speakers expressed firm solidarity with the youth and students of the Gulf area in their struggle against domination and subjugation by the imperialists and for the establishment of a peace zone and achievement of freedom and prosperity of the nation.

Cuban, Guadeloupe, Jamaican and Korean youth and student delegates and delegates of the Latin American Continental Student Organization and the Caribbean Youth League spoke at the rally for solidarity with the people, youth and students of the Caribbean region.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have continued military intervention and aggressive moves in this region, the speakers said that their brutal occupation of Grenada is an example of this. Pointing out that there exists colonialism in this region even now, late in the 20th century, they spoke of the struggle of youth and students in this region for completely liquidating imperialism and colonialism.

They fully supported the struggle of the heroic Cuban youth and students who won victory in the first socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere and the brave Nicaraguan youth and students and the people, youth and students of Haiti, the Republic of Dominica, Saint Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada.

Cuban youth and student delegate Maria Elena Morales said: The struggle for peace should be waged on a higher stage than ever before. It is closely linked with the struggle for the nation's self-determination, economic independence and political sovereignty. Therefore, all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of the world should take a joint action and we the youth should play a decisive role in this struggle.

The speakers at the rally for solidarity with the Chilean people, youth and students sharply denounced the Pinochet reactionary government for its vicious anti-popular moves and the U.S. imperialists for their encouragement to it and expressed support and solidarity for the Chilean people, youth and students in their powerful anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy.

The speakers at the rally for solidarity with the Libyan people, youth and students expressed solidarity with the Libyan people, youth and students in their vigorous struggle to achieve the independent development and prosperity of the country under the banner of independence against imperialism, retake the lost Arab land and defend the dignity of the Arab nation.

Soviet Delegate Praises 'Successful' Festival
SK0707103989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Soviet writer and television analyst Vasilii Zakharchenko who had participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students gave his impressions of the Pyongyang festival on July 6. He said:

The Pyongyang festival is characterised by its size and atmosphere. I have never seen such events in other festivals. Especially, I was deeply moved by the torchlight parade as well as the opening ceremony which was held in a peculiar way unlike any festival in other countries. The torchlight parade symbolised the festival, the unity and cohesion of the Korean people.

The Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind in Asia, has proved completely successful. It is unconditionally successful. It is held on a new, higher level and successful in organization.

A large number of sports facilities and diverse structures of festival objects and highways resembling a town built for festival preparations are associated with the wisdom and efforts of the Korean people.

Noting that Korea must be reunified into one, he continued:

Only one delegate of the South Korean youth and students is participating in the Pyongyang festival because the South Korean authorities do not allow the participation in the Pyongyang festival.

I support President Kim Il-song's proposal for reunifying Korea through confederation. This is a most reasonable proposal acceptable for one Korea. The obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. bases, U.S. soldiers, U.S.-made bombs, that is, the United States.

I believe that Korea will certainly be reunified.

Sixth Day of Pyongyang Festival Described
SK0707072789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1810 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Sixth day events of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were held successfully in Pyongyang today under the main theme of "youth and students for their rights."

National clubs, the "House of Friendship" of youth delegates of each country, were brisk with colourful events according to their missions and tasks.

Various political and cultural events at some 70 national clubs and other clubs made the Pyongyang festival more significant.

The Pyongyang students and children's palace, the LSWYK [League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea] central hall, central workers' hall, Chollima House of Culture and other theatres, halls, assembly halls, gymnasiums, clubs, meeting halls and study rooms in Pyongyang were used as national clubs.

Friendship gatherings, joint gatherings, meetings, exhibitions, parties and dances and other functions were held at the national clubs.

At thematic centres the discussion 4 continued, discussion 5 began and round tables were held.

Discussion 5 dealt with the ways for solution of global problems on the basis of interdependence and joint action, the struggle of young generation for the implementation of generally subscribed international documents on political, economic and cultural rights and other important questions.

The Non-Aligned Movement today and its future, the struggle of indigenous and aboriginal youth for social and economic rights and other questions were discussed at the round tables. Some centres closed with success.

Many festival delegates at the special hearings strongly condemned racism, fascism, Zionism, chauvinism and other forms of crimes.

All sorts of crimes of the imperialists were exposed at special events including round tables, a meeting with victims, a photo and other materials exhibition and film and video show.

Tens of thousands of working people in the city gathered at 5 solidarity rallies. They expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Gulfs [as received], Caribbean region, Chile, Libya and Namibia to build a new peaceful world without war.

Conspicuous in the special political functions was the political and cultural carnival of youth and students.

Cultural and artistic events reached the highest pitch today.

The festival of political song, festival of classical and modern music, festival of dance and pantomime, festival of pop music, festival of circus and magic art, film festival and the exhibition of fine arts closed with great successes.

Next, international joint art performances were held.

Excellent artists selected from art performances put numbers of ideological and artistic value on the stages of the international joint art performances, winning the acclamation of the audience.

Art performances by national delegations at theatres, parks and recreation grounds and the international solidarity art performance were well received.

Meanwhile, the International Workshop of Literature and Art closed with good fruition in creating literature, music and fine arts.

The International Festival of Folk Art at Taesongsan recreation ground was crowded with many people today, too. Festival guests of many countries opened their folk art festival.

Friendship matches of football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis which had proceeded amid concern of many sports fans and exhibition games of taekwondo, figure skating and rhythmical gymnastics closed today.

Famous sportsmen and sportswomen and participants in friendship matches stressed at a meeting that the sports event was of great significance in exchanging successes and experiences of sports of their countries and strengthening the bonds of friendship among sportsmen and sportswomen.

The Pyongyang festival continues.

Meetings of Youth Held for World Peace
SK0607163089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1548 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A meeting of youth with special interests was held at the grand people's study house over July 4-6.

A meeting of young parliament members, a meeting of young workers, a meeting of rural youth, a meeting of trade union activists and a meeting of international voluntary service were held separately according to the plan of the meetings.

Broadly discussed there were the matters for youth to make a positive contribution to world peace and security and of opposing unemployment, ensuring youth's jobs, matters on worldwide starvation, the increased food production, trade union activities and international voluntary service.

The meeting of young parliament members raised a series of pressing matters at the present international situation and laid stress on the need to enhance their role and influence as young politicians in settling them in keeping with the demand of the times and the desire of mankind.

The meetings of special interest groups were an assembly beneficial to promoting mutual understanding and friendship among the participants and waging a common struggle for the cause of anti-imperialism and peace.

Friendship Gatherings Held at Korea Club
SK0607180089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1715 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Friendship gatherings and meetings between the youth and student delegations of Korea and various countries were held at the Korea Club today.

Invited there were members of the youth and student delegations of India, Nigeria, Tunisia, Switzerland, Ireland, Spain and other countries.

Earlier, the Korean youth and student delegation had friendship gatherings or meetings with the youth and student delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Syria, Mozambique, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Guatemala and Japan.

Speeches were made there.

Expressing joy at their meeting in Pyongyang, the venue of the festival, the speakers said the Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind in Asia, will mark an important occasion in the development of the movement of the world festival of youth and students.

They stressed that the youths and students on the five continents, the master of the future, should discharge their honorable obligation to history, humanity and the times by vigorously struggling against war and nuclear weapons and for independence, democracy and peace in close unity with each other.

Pointing out that the division of Korea resulting from the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea has inflicted immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean people, the speakers declared that the progressive youth and students on the five continents would express full support and solidarity for the Korean youth and students in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The attendants saw pictures, posters, works of art and handicrafts on display at the club and spent a pleasant time, singing and dancing.

Friendship Meeting Held With Chinese Group
SK0707051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1727 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A friendship meeting between members of the Korean youth and student delegation and the Chinese youth delegation was held today at the Korea Club of the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students].

Speeches were made there.

Underlining the great significance of the festival, the speakers said the current Pyongyang festival which is being held under the slogan "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!", is a grand political festival, which is the largest ever in the history of the world festival of youth and students and the first of its kind in Asia. This festival would be an important occasion in further strengthening friendship and solidarity among world youth and students of the five continents, they stated.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples, youth and students were established and forged by the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, they said. They stressed that the peoples, youth and students of the two countries will, in the future, too, struggle in firm unity for a durable global peace.

Silk banners and souvenirs were exchanged at the meeting.

The attendants spent pleasant hours, singing and dancing.

They saw round exhibitions of books and posters and of photos, paintings and handicrafts.

Seminar on Solidarity Held During Festival
SK0607174589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1703 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A discussion of the movement of solidarity and support of youth and students took place today at Centre No. 2, the anti-imperialist solidarity centre.

Discussed there were solidarity with El Salvador and Nicaragua, with ANC [African National Congress], SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the frontline states, with PLO and Palestinian Intifada, solidarity for reunification of Korea, solidarity with peoples' struggle for their national liberation, genuine independence, self-determination, democracy, and with victims of human right violation and other matters.

Head of the party and government delegation of Zambia A.G. Zulu, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, made a speech there.

Then followed speeches of delegates from various countries.

They poignantly condemned the acts of the imperialists crudely violating the sovereignty of peoples in Asia, Africa, Central America and other parts of the world.

Saying that the sovereignty of peoples are trampled underfoot and peace is disturbed everywhere in the world, they stressed that these are caused by aggression, war, interference and sabotage of the imperialists and reactionary forces.

They pointed to the sincere efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and condemned the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their new war provocation moves.

Recalling that the South Korean authorities intend to arrest Yim Su-kyong, delegate of "Chondaebyop", [National Council of Student Representatives] when back home, by invoking the "National Security Law" for the reason that she participated in the Pyongyang festival, the speakers called for extending full support and solidarity to the South Korean students and people in their struggle to guarantee her safety and achieve independence against the U.S. and democracy against fascism.

Stressing the need to jointly wage a struggle against the aggressive and predatory policy of the imperialists, to build a peaceful and independent world, they urge the world youth and students to support and cooperate with each other and confront the imperialists with united force.

Seminar on Rights of Youth, Students Held
SK0607152389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—To live in independence and happiness, being educated and treated in a peaceful world is a sacred right of youth and students of the new generation.

But this deserved right to be enjoyed by them is ruthlessly trampled underfoot and violated in all parts of the world.

Discussed at 8 thematic centres today "Day of Youth and Students for Their Rights" were the matters how is the sacred right of youth and students violated by whom and what young people of the new generation should do to restore their rights.

Speeches on this matter are being made brisk for five days till now at Centre No. 6, the Centre of Youth, Students and Children's Rights as Inalienable Part of Human Rights, Centre No. 7, the Centre of "Women's Rights", and Centre No. 8, the Centre of Education, Sciences and New Technologies.

A discussion on the theme of "Youth, Students and Children's Right to Life, to Human Dignity and To Live in Peace" was held at the first day of the opening of Centre No. 6 and it was followed by speeches of many delegates from the five continents on the themes of youth and students' political freedom and democratic rights, the struggle to defend the right to work, against unemployment, to improve their housing and living conditions, for elimination of illiteracy and defense of their rights to education, health care and leisure and state and social protection of children.

The speakers said that many young people are suffering from tragic war damages in different parts of the world due to the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and even their elementary democratic rights including the freedom of meeting, demonstration, assembly and the press are being violated.

Unemployment is increasing and living conditions are deteriorating and starvation and poverty are threatening the existence of youth, students and children in the capitalist countries and developing countries as the days go by. Their position is very miserable in the developing countries in particular.

The number of youth, students and children who are hungry, not being educated but groaning with disease is not decreasing but rather increasing.

Is there a possibility to remove misfortunes which mankind is undergoing?

According to data, the money which was spent to build a U.S. nuclear submarine "Trident" can give one year schooling to 16 million children who are denied the opportunity of education in the developing countries. One third of this money is enough to eradicate malaria the world over.

The speakers held that it is a lesson of life and the truth of history for youth and students to hold up the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity as the banner of struggle in order to win their sacred rights.

Graphically discussed at centre No. 7 was women's rights.

Many speakers stressed that the right equal to man in politics, economy and all other domains of social life should be given to women and called for struggling to guarantee their independence, human rights and dignity.

Photo exhibitions, audio-visual presentations and meetings of different strata were held at the centres.

Zambian Leader Speaks on Anti-Imperialism
SK0707043689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0411 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—A.G. Zulu, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students made a speech at the anti-imperialist solidarity centre on July 6.

He said:

The organisation of the festival is indeed fantastic and true to its historic theme of "anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship". The many thematic discussions, the cultural performances and the friendship games we have been privileged to see have concretely demonstrated the unity, peace and solidarity which have always characterised the youth and student festival movement.

We are engaged in building a new world where all nations of the world can live in freedom and peace.

The imperialists are, with increasing cunningness and viciousness, bent on strengthening their domination of the developing countries and plundering the abundant natural resources of these countries.

Billions of dollars are being spent every year on large-scale production of weapons of destruction.

They could be used to improve the poor socio-economic conditions of the developing countries.

The endless conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Central America are clear examples of the work of imperialism.

Zambia has always supported the proposal for the reunification of Korea by peaceful negotiations.

Zambia also supports the proposal by the great leader President Kim Il-song on the formation of a confederation.

In order to resolve the explosive situation in Southern Africa, the progressive world should intensify its pressure on the racist regime.

We call upon the international community to step up moral, diplomatic and material support to the A.N.C. [African National Congress] and to ensure imposition of mandatory sanctions against the regime.

We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Let it be emphasised that whatever happens, the struggle for freedom, democracy and human dignity will triumph in South Africa and Namibia.

We are fully convinced that the Palestinian people will also triumph soon or later over the forces of imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

We further call for the convening of an international conference on Palestine in which the PLO will participate.

Although most countries in Africa have achieved their freedom, however, they are yet to attain full economic independence. The continent is still subjected to neo-colonialism which is responsible for economic plunder and underdevelopment.

We have the obligation to get rid of neo-colonialism and to strengthen our independence through self-reliance and South-South cooperation.

We must, therefore, collectively continue to be vigilant and to expose its cruel intentions.

The youths and students have become the foremost standard bearers of the anti-imperialist movement. As at all forums they have concretely displayed their boundless unity, solidarity and friendship in the struggle for the creation of a new world order which is based on peace, love and respect for man. I appeal to you all to continue with this noble and just struggle.

Delegates Join in Political, Cultural March
SK0707044189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2217 GMT 6 Jul 89

Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The political and cultural festival march was made by the participants in the 13th WFYS [Would Festival of Youth and Students] in Pyongyang on July 6.

Thousands of festival delegates and guests took part in this march from Yongung Street to Kaeson Street.

The march started in front of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in Yongung Street.

Displayed in the museum, the starting-point of the march, are materials showing the struggle of the valorous Korean People's Army soldiers including some 500 heroes and the Korean people who performed feats in the Fatherland Liberation War for peace against imperialism.

The historic remains and materials displayed in 80 rooms of 30 sections testify to the crimes and defeat of the U.S.-led imperialists and the exploits performed by our people in their struggle. They also show what all the peoples should do to defend and consolidate the world peace and security.

Youth and students from five continents started from this significant place which gives the lessons of history not only to the old generations but also to the present

and next generations and marched through Hyoksin Street shouting slogans and singing songs about anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Marching in the van of the paraders was a motorcade decorated with the 13th WFYS emblem, the slogan of "Youth and students are heirs to the revolution" and five-colour flags.

It was followed by the columns of delegations attired elegantly in their own national costumes, conducting various cultural and art activities.

The marchers kept steps and minds with each other on the same road, carrying slogans of anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons and peace written in Korean and other languages and picture boards.

Tens of thousands of Pyongyang citizens on the roadsides warmly hailed the marchers, shouting slogans of "Friendship, unity and welcome" and singing songs.

Registering on the faces of youth and students from five continents marching vigorously with the cause of world peace on their shoulders were their firm conviction that the future belongs to the youth and students.

The more than one hour long march ended at Kaeson Youth Park.

The festival march of the world youth and students clearly demonstrated their united strength and desire to live peacefully in a new society free of war.

It was followed by a pleasant ball of youth and student delegates in celebration of the successful festival march.

Festival Literature, Art Workshop Closes
SK0707064789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1803 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The international literature and art workshop which opened in accordance with the cultural and art programme of the Pyongyang festival closed here today.

Participating in the work of the workshop were more than 100 youth and student delegates, writers, musicians, artists and amateurs from some 50 countries.

While the workshop was open over 230 works conforming to the idea of the Pyongyang festival were created.

The workshop of literature released more than 50 pieces of poems and words of songs. Among them are "Poem to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Poem to the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" by Cuban poet Lionel Gonzales Sanchez, "Benevolent Care of the two Great Persons" by Nepalese poet Manjul, "Salute to the

Great Leader" by Senegalese poet Maimouna, "Pyongyang" and "The Korean Girl" by Soviet poet Lev Oshanin who wrote the words of "March of the World Democratic Youth," and "Korea Is One" by Ghanaian poet Patrick Okkin.

About 20 songs including "Song to Korea" by Gregoria Epis, student of the university of Zulia, Venezuela, and music lover, "Pyongyang in My Heart" by Laotian composer Sanhti Phinson Vanh, head of the art troupe of the Defence Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and "Let's Live in Peace" by Andrew Williams, head of the Sierra Leonean state music troupe, have been created in the workshop of music.

Winning high popularity at the workshop of fine art were more than 160 works including Korean paintings "The Native Home at Mangyongdae" and "Wishes for Longevity," a large Korean painting "May the Pyongyang Festival Shine for ever" jointly created by painters from 27 countries, embroideries "Peace and Friendship" and "Welcome to the Participants in the Pyongyang Festival," posters "America Gives Bomb if One Ask for Food" and "Korea Is One," sculptures "The Dove of Chondaehyop (National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea)" and "Shouts of the South."

Every work created at the international literature and art workshop is run through with the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

While the workshop was open, roundtable conversations and comments on the works created took place and excellent works were introduced in publications and over radio and television.

At the closing ceremony of the international literature and art workshop "Diploma of the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students] for Creation" was awarded to those who took part in the workshop and produced works.

International Film Festival Activities End
SK0607154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1531 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The international film festival which attracted great interest of the delegates of the festival and movie fans closed on July 6.

More than 150 feature films, documentaries scientific films and animated cartoons from 30 countries were shown at the festival.

30 excellent films were awarded the "Art Diploma of Pyongyang Festival".

In particular, the GDR film "In Search of Great Love", the Czechoslovak film "House for Two", and others which gave life-like description of human dignity and the process of revival were highly evaluated.

The Cuban film "Underground Workers", the Soviet film "Asa", the Nicaraguan documentary "Attack on Nicaragua" and others left profound impressions for their truthful portrayal of life of people who are fighting against domination and subjugation.

Many documentaries, scientific films and animated cartoons for children showed customs and traditions peculiar to different nations of the five continents.

5 Korean feature films including recently produced "Ask Yourself", 9 documentaries, scientific films and animated cartoons were screened at the festival.

The film "Ask Yourself", the people's prize laureate, provides a profound, artistic answer to the question of true human conscience. The Pyongyang International Film Festival showed the trends of films in different countries including the third world countries which are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. It was a good occasion to promote exchange and cooperation in the field of film art. During the festival, the Korean film artists and their foreign counterparts met at the International Cinema House and other cinemas in Pyongyang.

Art Performances Given During Pyongyang Festival

SK0607175389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1709 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Thematic performances of the international art festival, an art event of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, were given today at theatres and gymnasiums in Pyongyang.

Some 120 pieces of works which were highly appreciated at national performances of the festival were put on the stages.

The music, dance, circus and other performances at six places were participated in by some 1,000 young artists and international concours prize winners from more than 100 countries.

Seeing the performances were some 10,000 youth and students, working people and artists in Pyongyang and festival delegates.

The joint performance of the political song festival involved over 200 artists of 15 national troupes from the Soviet Union, Palestine, the Congo, Togo and other countries.

Twenty or more political songs, presented in solo, group singing, orchestral music, etc. left deep impressions on the audience for the refined artistry and well-knit ensemble of the performers.

At the joint performance of the festival of classical and modern music, Soviet piano solo and aria "There Is No One Asleep Tonight" from an opera by a Chinese male vocalist were highly appreciated.

The joint performance of the pop music festival and the folk and traditional music festival took the limelight. High skill was displayed in the Romanian instrumental music and song "We Are Waiting for Only One Globe," the Congolese male solo "Peace" and a Peruvian instrumental concert.

The joint performances at the international art festival were highlighted by the dance and pantomime performance and circus and magic art performance at the Pyongyang theatre and the People's Army Circus Theatre.

The finale of the art festival was well adorned by the Mongolian folk dance "Barak," Bulgarian dance from "Don quixote," the Cameroonian dance "Young People in the Field," the GDR magic and Cuban circus "hand trick" with colourful aspects, specific rhythm, well-balanced ensemble and high skill.

With songs of friendship the Pyongyang international art festival showed the will of young artists to unite for the accomplishment of the cause of world peace and independence.

Sports Seminar Held During Pyongyang Festival
SK0607153889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1527 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—An international sports discussion was held on July 6 at the University of National Economy by participants in sports events of the Pyongyang festival.

Themes of the discussion were "Mass Sports and the Experiences of Youth and Student Organizations," "Sports as a Right for All—For Peace and Understanding" and "the Sports Events and the Universiad".

Delegates from 22 countries took part in the discussion.

The speakers said that as labour is in an inseparable relation with the emergence and development of mankind, so man's healthy body is an important factor deciding the dignity and destinies of the country and the nation. They emphasized that sports should not come into the possession of specific individuals but be enjoyed by the working masses.

They said that, in order to guarantee the right to sports for all, the state should pay deep attention to it and the youth and students should unite themselves and further enhance their role in the struggle for winning all rights including the right to sports.

Soccer Matches Close Festival Sporting Events
SK0707100689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2335 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Sports functions of the Pyongyang festival closed today. A friendship match [passage indistinct] the Cuban soccer team and the soccer team of the Moscow Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University at the Yanggakdo Football Stadium and a friendship match between the soccer team of youth and students of Korea and selection of youth and students of various countries at the Sosan Football Stadium adorned the last day of the sports function of the festival.

This sports function which was held for 5 days was participated in by more than 3,500 sports enthusiasts including some 2,700 youth and student players from over 90 countries of the world.

During the period, there were over 280 friendship games in different events including football, volleyball, basketball and table tennis and model demonstrations were played in taekwondo, figure skating, rhythmic gymnastics and water sports.

And the festival mile race participated in by over 1,500 delegates to the festival took place.

Meetings between athletes and seminars of delegates of sportsmen were held in conformity with the idea of the festival at those places where the friendship games and demonstrations were played.

The colourful sports function of the Pyongyang festival was a good occasion in deepening the feelings of friendship and unity among the youth and students of the five continents, the masters of the future, and exchanging their sports experience and improving their technique.

Festival Participants Visit Coastal Areas
SK0707045389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1747 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Delegates from more than 100 countries participating in the Pyongyang festival enjoyed picnic with Korean rural and coastal youths.

Guests of honor and youth and student delegates of various countries visited the Nampo port and the West Sea Barrage today and spent a day with youths of the seacoast.

The guests and delegates went round the trade port of the West Sea and facilities of the barrage aboard a sight-seeing boat.

Making a round of the West Sea barrage, they expressed admiration at the completion of the world's biggest barrage in five years across the rough sea of 8 kilometres, the barrage with locks which let pass ships of up to 50,000 tons, 36 water gates and a railway, a motorway and sidewalk on it.

They, together with local youths bathed in the sea, had joyous amusement and sports games and deepened feelings of friendship, helping themselves to Korean national dishes.

Earlier, the guests and delegates inspected the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and the Kiyang District irrigation setups.

Chongsan-ri is the significant place where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the revolutionary method and style of work of the Workers' Party of Korea, were created.

It bears the immortal records of on-the-spot guidance by the great leader President Kim Il-song on more than 100 occasions.

They spent a joyous day, boating and fishing on the Lake Taesong and having a recreation party with rural youths there.

'Peculiar', Polygonal Circus Theatre Described
SK0407112189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1057 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The new Pyongyang circus theatre built in Kwangbok Street in the city of the festival is packed to overflowing capacity with the guests these days.

The combined performance of the Pyongyang circus troupe is being given at this theatre. The performers are the star acrobats who had made performance tours of more than 120 countries.

Put on stage are such acrobatics as "aerial flight on the swings" which won the gold prize and special prize at the 14th Monte Carlo International Acrobatics Festival and "Seesaw" which was warmly acclaimed at the Monaco International Acrobatics Festival and the London International Acrobatics championships. Also on stage were fantastic magics performed by Kim Chol which won the first prize at the International Modern Magic Festivals. Beautiful underwater circus, circus of "clever" animals and interesting interludes are also gaining popularity with the spectators.

Prior to the performances the guests are guided to look around the theatre, grand in scale, unique in style and modern in equipment.

There is a jewel-studded floor of 1,300 odd square metres in the hall of the theatre.

Its walls are decorated with big paintings depicting the spring scenery of beautiful Mt. Myohyang and the autumn scenery of Mt. Kumgang. Its ceiling from which nearly 1,000 decorative lamps are hanging shines like the stars in the nocturnal sky.

Building No. 2 with a jewel-studded floor houses public service facilities such as soft drink counter and lounge for the conveniences of the guests.

Building No. 3, the main building flanked with buildings Nos. 1 and 2, has 3,500 seats and a stage of fabulous size.

It is decorated beautifully with a huge mosaic mural, grape-shaped lamps and marble ornaments.

Carved in relief on the front wall of the second floor is a large-size figure mural of natural colored stones depicting more than 40 feats of acrobatics, 120 metres in width and 3 metres in height.

Buildings Nos. 4 and 5 house rehearsal rooms, lounges and scores of animals' waiting-rooms.

The circus theatre built in a peculiar style of polygon has a total floor space of 70,000 square metres.

This theatre is available not only for ordinary circus, but for underwater, skating and animal circuses.

U.S. Statement on Kwangju Denounced as False
SK2906023589 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
22 June 89

[Text] The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] issued a statement denouncing the false contents of the response letter, which the U.S. State Department sent to the special committee of the National Assembly for Kwangju on 21 June.

In the statement, pointing out that the U.S. State Department's letter of reply was a brazen-faced, false letter to evade its responsibilities by covering up its criminal colors, the spokesman affirmed that the United States never rejected the facts—Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea at that time, confessed directly after the bloody incident that the troops mobilized into Kwangju were under the operational control of the U.S. forces and that the United States approved their movement.

On the one hand, the United States was exposed as having sent this public letter of reply in advance, through Chongwadae, and, on the other hand, expressed regret to the National Assembly; the spokesman said that these

showed the United States regarded the Korean Government as a dummy government and as a puppet, and said that the colonial and subordinate relationship between the United States and Korea was clearly revealed once again.

Disclosing that such U.S. State Department activities are a strategy to stir up public opinion in advance through the stooges of Chongwadae in order to evade its responsibilities by using its dominating position as leverage and that such activities are an intolerable mockery to our nation, which calls for a probe of the correct cause of the bloody Kwangju operation, the spokesman stressed that the nationwide, all-people struggle against the United States is the only way to unveil the U.S. criminal activities.

South Korea

Anniversary of No Tae-u's 7 July Statement Noted

No Tae-u Vows To 'Keep Door Open'

SK0707052589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u vowed Friday to keep the door open for North Korea despite the strain on inter-Korean relations caused by unauthorized visits by dissidents to Pyongyang.

"The July 7 declaration cherishing my will for reunification will be pursued without a break even if North Korea does not abandon a reunification policy based on military force or violent revolutionary means," No said.

No made the remarks during a luncheon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, for more than 30 domestic and foreign religious men and scholars participating in seminars in Seoul.

Explaining the background of his declaration one year ago today to increase inter-Korean exchanges and peaceful co-existence, No said: "Through the declaration, we announced our willingness to offer possible cooperation to help North Korea become a responsible member of the international community by ending its hermitage and confrontation with the South.

"Pyongyang still refuses reforms and opening and is busy in secretly calling irresponsible persons in the South to Pyongyang for propaganda purposes, avoiding dialogue between responsible authorities."

He reiterated a call for a conference between governments or responsible representatives of both sides to improve bilateral relations and to discuss ways of reunification, and criticized the arrangement of secret visits as an "anti-reunification act."

"We will keep the door widely open toward the North for constructive cooperative relations while preparing ourselves against attempts to sow confusion in the South," No said.

"Despite the disappointing reaction from the North to my declaration during the past year, I still have hope for a positive response."

The six-point declaration was targeted at increasing humanitarian and commodity exchanges between the two Koreas in a mood of detente and some exchanges actually took place.

However, the clandestine and unauthorized visits of a few South Korean dissidents have angered the Seoul government and made it reconsider the rapprochement policy.

An opposition lawmaker who visited North Korea in August last year without permission is under arrest on spy charges.

1988 Declaration Examined

SK0707012089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] President No Tae-u's declaration of appeasement with North Korea and other socialist countries provided fresh momentum a year ago today for the long-sought personal and material exchanges between South and North Korea and consolidation of peace on the peninsula but its import is seemingly fading away like a dream now.

None of the six points of the "special July 7 Declaration for National Pride and Reunification and Prosperity" have been fulfilled except for the final clause concerning Seoul's initiative in official relations with the East bloc and few think that even limited contacts with Pyongyang will return to normal in the near future.

Both the Foreign Ministry and the National Unification Board, the two executors of the grandiosely titled statement, have admitted failure, though partial, in their official interim assessments of implementation of the arduous projects.

Voices are getting louder in the administration and the government party that the statement should be revised in consideration of the changes in the situation surrounding the nation.

The declaration features

- Exchanges of visits by South and North Koreans and free travel to the South and the North by overseas Korean residents,
- Reunion of dispersed families,
- Open doors for trade,

- Balanced economic development and withdrawal of no objections to Western allies' trade of non-military items with the North,
- End to consumptive diplomatic competition and cooperation in the international community for the common interests of the Korean people,
- Support for the North's improved relations with the South's allies including the United States and Japan and simultaneous pursuit of better ties with socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China.

Government officials and observers alike view that with the much-publicized proposals, Seoul has been barking up the wrong tree while efforts for ties with socialist countries with the so-called "northward policy" package are bearing fruit one after another.

Just before the Summer Olympics, No was bold enough to maintain that the key to a reunified fatherland was the development of South-North relations to realize a national community jointly seeking mutual prosperity.

The presidential statement, which concentrated on the great cause of "Welfare and prosperity for all Koreans," was complemented with economic follow-up measures last year.

But an administration-proposed law bill to allow progress in that directions is still pending at the National Assembly due to objections by the opposition which worries about "too speedy" approaches to the communist nations and possible political plotting in the stunning policy shift.

The National Security Law, which both the ruling and opposition parties agreed to rewrite and for which they have already presented separate amendment bills to the legislature, is expected to remain intact for the time being with its stipulations of stern punishment for those who neglect reporting to the authorities anyone that has had contact with North Koreans without government authorization.

The first notable setback to the declaration took place when conservatives became seriously concerned over the adverse consequences of a visit by business tycoon Chong Chu-yong to North Korea and an accord with Pyongyang officials on the development of a resort complex in Mt. Kumgang late January, which instantly stirred hasty anticipation of sightseeing trips to the picturesque mountain.

A graver impact detrimental to No's ambitious ideas came from an unauthorized travel to Pyongyang by dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan last March whose embrace of North Korean leader Kim Il-song shocked conservative people.

The unauthorized travel by opposition lawmaker So Kyong-won, which was bared public recently, and by student activist Yim Su-kyong seem to have adversely affect the fate of the statement.

Government officials, who demand its revision, reason that the statement has loosened people's anti-Communist sentiments and put the military and conservatives in a difficult position.

They also said that the North has not changed a bit and that it is too early to push ahead with the rapprochement.

Criticism by not only opposition Assemblymen but ruling party parliamentarians of Nordpolitik's principal architect Pak Chol-on is heard loudly.

Oppositionists accused Pak, senior presidential assistant for policy, of conducting a "boudoir diplomacy" with socialist countries without full consultation. Some ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] officials, regarding Pak, a No relative, as a potential presidential candidate, complained his sway of Nordpolitik.

Nordpolitik has lost driving force remarkably apparently because of the carping. It has been given conspicuously lower priority in the No administration's agenda since the President called off the holding of a mid-term appraisal for his leadership on March 20. Actually Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung told reporters shortly before the postponement that achievements of the northward diplomacy would be one of the issues to be taken up if the President's midterm assessment were held.

In a meeting of top Cabinet and DJP officials Wednesday, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku reaffirmed that the government should be the sole channel of negotiation with North Korea.

The South and the North will resume dialogue at an official level after the current "cooling-off" period. But inter-Korean relations will hardly match Seoul's growing ties with other socialist countries as the North has attached more import to contacts with South Korean dissidents rather than the popularly-elected government, the observers agreed.

Information Minister Choe Views North Relations
SK0707085489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—The Government of South Korea reiterated Friday its willingness to push ahead with efforts to improve relations with North Korea "for national reconciliation and reunification," but warned Pyongyang to abandon attempts to foment a violent revolution in the South.

The chance for dialogue or exchanges is unlikely to improve in the near future as Seoul has toughened its stand against trips to or contact with Pyongyang, which protests that Seoul is blocking dialogue, an analyst said.

"The government will patiently continue to make efforts to realize national reconciliation and improve South-North relations based on the principle of the July 7 declaration, while watching North Korea's attitude as well as circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula," chief government spokesman Choe Pyong-yol, also culture and information minister, said in a statement.

The statement was issued to mark the first anniversary of a declaration by President No Tae-u last year that was mainly aimed at improving relations with the North.

Choe also reaffirmed that Seoul will continue its policy of improving ties with communist countries.

"The government will consistently carry out northern diplomacy to create circumstances helpful to the peaceful reunification of Korea based on the existing cooperative relations with our allies while refraining from counterproductive diplomacy between South and North," the minister said.

Choe called on the North to favorably respond to the year-old declaration, which he said has broad support in the international society.

"We strongly urge North Korea to discard its violent revolutionary line directed against the South as soon as possible and join in our efforts to restore and develop a single national community," he said.

While pointing out that all South-North Korean dialogue and exchanges should be "reciprocal," he said, "The government should be the sole channel for them and they should be conducted in the context of unification policy."

"Willful contacts with North Korea without prior consultation with the government can never be regarded as legitimate," Choe said.

Criticizing North Korea's political maneuvering against Seoul by secretly inviting southern lawmakers, clergymen, artists and students to cause confusion, he also called for co-existence and common prosperity.

"For national reconciliation and reunification, the South and the North should restore and promote a national community for mutual co-existence and prosperity by recognizing each other's system," Choe said.

The statement comes as the government is sternly handling an opposition lawmaker's unauthorized visit to North Korea, news of which jolted South Korea as it followed close on the heels of dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan's trip to Pyongyang in late March.

The two are both under arrest and their cases have created an issue of leftism and provoked a sweeping crackdown on what the government has termed leftist forces.

Inter-Korean dialogue is virtually suspended as North Korea is demanding the release of Mun, who is on trial on charges of violating the National Security Law, as a precondition for the resumption of the talk.

No. in a fundamental shift in Seoul's policy toward Pyongyang, declared on July 7 last year a six-point overture for improved relations with the North in a bold departure from 40 years of confrontation and rivalry between the halves.

The declaration newly defined the two Koreas as "companions of good will" and inter-Korean trade as "internal transactions."

No also vowed to actively promote exchange visits between the people of South and North Korea.

Tycoon Chong Chu-yong's visit to Pyongyang in January grabbed the spotlight. Chong agreed to visit Pyongyang again to work out a joint plan to develop a scenic North Korean mountain into a tourist attraction but was forced to call it off when relations soured after Mun's trip to the North. Dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang is now virtually suspended.

The issues of unification and inter-Korean dialogue are hotly controversial and frequently lead to bitter confrontations.

More Caution Urged in Dealing With North
SK0707001889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Jul 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Fresh Outlook on Nordpolitik"]

[Text] With mixed emotions and hindsight the nation looks back on the implications and outgrowths of President No Tae-u's special statement for the reintegration of the Korean Peninsula made one year ago today. We are still hopeful and forward-looking but with the knowledge and reawakening that we have to be more cautious and better prepared in dealing with north Korean Communists.

The presidential declaration issued in the interest of "National self-esteem, unification and prosperity" added a tall dimension to Seoul's initiative for easing tension and promoting conciliation and cooperation between the two parts of divided Korea.

The striking feature of the July 7 statement lay not so much in specific measures and policies proposed as in the basic perception of and approach to the status of North Korea and the relationship between South and North Korea.

The fresh perception was summed up in the appeal for ending antagonism and rivalry and developing productive bilateral relations as members of a single national community to achieve peace and common prosperity on the basis of mutual trust, rapport and partnership. It marked a drastic departure from the old line of confrontation and attritional competition.

There were strong misgivings and skepticism even at the time that a conciliatory and affirmative action of the Seoul government alone could not alter the grim and precarious reality here on its own, nor bring about tangible and immediate results unless Pyongyang responds positively and in good faith.

The apprehension has since been found to be well grounded as the result of a series of North Korean moves to sabotage inter-Korean dialogue and provoke and intensify internal division and unrest in the south over the issue of reunification. The negative reaction of the north came to a head through the escapades of some dissidents visiting North Korea at the latter's instigation.

The dynamic and open-minded stance taken by Seoul with regard to Pyongyang and its allies and ideological friends, however, has paid off in foreign relations. Most Communist countries—the Soviet Union, China and East European nations—responded favorably to the open-door policy by attending the successful 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Diplomatic normalization with Hungary and rapidly evolving bilateral political and commercial ties with other East bloc members are among the significant fruits of the open diplomatic outreach of the No administration.

In contrast, developments at home in the wake of the declaration have been rather chaotic as it was misconstrued to give the green light to all sorts of arguments and attempts to get in touch with North Korea or follow in the propaganda footsteps of Kim Il-song.

The government, for its part, can hardly escape reproach for its grave lack of advance preparations and practicable follow-up measures necessary to implement the July 7 declaration. The high-flown and generalistic rhetoric of the policy announcement served to dilute the theretofore dark yet realistic outlook of the people about North Korea and overly work up the desire and anticipation of reunification.

The illusion has been effectively shattered by the subsequent behavior of North Korea. Nevertheless, authors of the unification policy should have alerted the nation more to its elusiveness and the eternal catch in the strategy of North Koreans.

Though not without remorse, we have learned a bitter lesson that the south needs to be much more restrained and better prepared to cope with the north which we

want to become a responsive partner but remains negative. We should boost preparedness in philosophical, institutional and legal terms.

In this connection, the three principles adopted by the Democratic Justice Party on inter-Korean dialogue are appropriate and convincing enough. They call for the initiative of the government on political and military affairs, reciprocity in inter-Korean exchanges and prior official authorization of other contacts with North Korea.

Enforcement of these guidelines will prove effective in removing the confusion and inconsistency that have marred the orderly and vigorous search for the realization of pragmatic nordpolitik enunciated in the July 7 statement.

DJP Reviews Plans To Alter National Security Law
SK0207034589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], promoted by a series of recent incidents, is reconsidering its plan to ease restrictions on contacts with, and visits to, north Korea by drastically changing the National Security Law.

A high party official yesterday confirmed that the party has decided to review an amendment to the law already submitted to the National Assembly for deliberation.

By "a series of recent incidents," the party was referring to the unauthorized visit to Pyongyang by three Koreans, dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan in April, opposition lawmaker So Kyung-won last year and Seoul coed Yim Su-kyong now in Pyongyang to attend the World Youth Festival.

The party has also decided, the official said, to reexamine a special bill to expedite inter-Korea exchange and the revision to the law governing activities and organization of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The ruling party, at the initiative of the opposition parties, has worked out the revision and the bill to drastically ease restrictions on exchange of visits to, and trade with, north Korea.

The ruling party plans to add a new clause to the National Security Law revision bill providing for punishment of those who even attempt to commit any act in violation of the law.

Yet the clause allowing the agency's political surveillance which has angered politicians, particularly opposition politicians, will not be restored, he said.

Instead, the official said, several new clauses will be added to strengthen the agency's power to monitor and supervise Communist suspects.

The agency's information-gathering function will be drastically beefed up to prevent a repeat of the three incidents.

There is no change in the party's plan to amend the bills through consultation with the opposition parties, he said.

But the ruling party is suspending negotiations with the opposition on rewriting the bills because of the current political situation, he said, citing the tense mood created by a Seoul coed's ongoing visit to Pyongyang and an opposition lawmaker's trip to north Korea.

The ruling party will work out new amendments to the laws by consulting with the government, he said.

Of the nation's three opposition parties, the second largest RDP and the smallest NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] also favored revising the National Security Planning law in a direction to strengthen surveillance activities on suspected Communists.

Still the party believes that the laws should be revised in such a way as to expand the basic human rights of the people, he said.

Diplomatic Contact With USSR Reported in Tokyo

Talks Held 'Every 2 Weeks'

OW0707015689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 KYODO—South Korea and the Soviet Union are holding diplomatic talks in Tokyo once every two weeks on diplomatic normalization, the South Korean Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC) said Thursday.

An MBC report, quoting South Korean Foreign Ministry sources, said the talks are being held by councilors of the two countries' embassies in Tokyo.

It was earlier reported that South Korea has been contacting the Soviet Union and China in third countries but this is the first disclosure that diplomats of the two countries are regularly meeting in Tokyo.

MBC said South Korea, in addition to discussing diplomatic normalization, is asking the Soviet Government to allow the establishment of diplomatic missions in Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok and Tashkent.

Korean Consulates in USSR Proposed

SK0707003289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The government has proposed to the Soviet Union that Korean consulates general be set up in four Soviet cities—Moscow, Vladivostok, Leningrad and Tashkent, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

The offer was delivered to the Soviet Union via relevant diplomatic channels in Tokyo, they said.

Considering the current pace of improvement of ties between the two countries, Seoul will likely to open one or two consulates general in the Soviet Union during the first half of next year, the sources said.

The government sees an growing need to establish consulates general in the Soviet Union, particularly in Moscow and Vladvostok, they said.

They added Seoul has also offered to exchange 20 diplomats between the two countries every year under training programs.

Seoul and Moscow have no formal diplomatic ties.

Soviet Academician Hopes for Normalization of Ties SK0407082789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)—A high-ranking Soviet academic Tuesday expressed his hope for early normalization of relations between his country and South Korea.

"At present, it is very difficult to predict a time when full diplomatic relations between our two countries will be realized, but I think the sooner, the better," said Ivan S. Korolyov, deputy director of the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO).

Korolyov pointed out that normalization of diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and West Germany occurred only three or four years after IMEMO invited Willy Brandt, head of Germany's Social Democratic Party when the two countries had no diplomatic relations in the early 1960s.

Here with two other officials from IMEMO, Korolyov was speaking through an interpreter at a news conference at the headquarters of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam. Kim was in the Soviet Union on June 2-10 at the invitation of IMEMO.

"Our visit is an occasion to prepare for the normalization, which will be realized some day. It is also designed to set up a channel for dialogue between Moscow and Seoul through meetings with South Korean officials, although the initial purpose of IMEMO officials in being here is to take part in an academic seminar," he said.

The Soviets flew into Seoul Friday to participate in a three-day seminar, titled "New order in the Asia-Pacific region," hosted by two academic societies in Seoul. Also in the Soviet delegation are Vladimir I. Ivanov, chief of pacific affairs for IMEMO, and Alexei A. Kirichenko, chief of the International Exchanges Section of the Institute.

Asked about current inter-Korean relations, Ivanov said, "one thing which is obvious is that an increase in humanitarian exchanges is desirable for strengthening goodwill between the two Koreas."

He declined to comment on the impact on South-North Korean relations of an opposition lawmaker's visit to Pyongyang or participation in the on-going world youth festival in the North Korean capital by a South Korean student.

Ivanov said he thinks economic relations between Seoul and Moscow are well advanced compared with politics and said, "to further expand economic cooperation, private businesses need to form a consortium for extended cooperation as witnessed in U.S. firms' advance to the Soviet Union."

He expressed willingness to push for agreement on investment protection and other specific ways to fortify bilateral economic cooperation and said, "we will consult with our authorities and businesses to solve problems we found during our stay here."

The IMEMO delegation is scheduled to leave Seoul on Friday.

Calls South Militarily 'Superior'

SK0307074489 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
1 Jul 89 p 2

[Report on interview with Vladimir Ivanov, chief of Pacific Affairs Bureau of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations, on 30 June in Seoul, by reporter Yon Kuk-hui]

[Text] "In terms of the possibility of military clashes, the Korean peninsula is regarded as the most dangerous place throughout Asia and the Pacific," said Vladimir Ivanov, chief of Pacific Affairs Bureau of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations [IMEMO], a Soviet think tank well known in the West. Stressing the possible military clashes on the Korean peninsula in an interview with TONG-A ILBO on 30 June, Ivanov said: "If clashes flare up, it will lead to the involvement of the United States and this in turn will make the situation all the more complicated."

Chief Ivanov, who came to Seoul on 30 June to attend a seminar sponsored by the Korea Institute of International Relations headed by Prof Choe Chong-ki at Seoul National University, said that the North and South roughly reached a balance of power by the middle of the eighties and that South Korea's military power is now in a superior position. He visited North Korea in 1987.

At the urging of this reporter that he be more specific about South Korea's military power being superior, he compared the military power of the two sides by citing

the gross national product and population in the North and South and the superiority South Korea maintains in Air Force and Navy as well.

Asked to comment on the open-door policy of the Soviet Union and North Korea, Ivanov said: "Is not the talk between Mr Kim Yong-sam and Ho Tam an indication of North Korea's open-door policy?" However, he said: "To open itself, a country should be assured of its security before anything else." He thus indicated that the stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea is one of the reasons that keeps North Korea from opening itself.

By tersely saying that "I do not want to talk," or "I am not in a position to talk," about sensitive political issues, he appeared to be the most cautious and tight-lipped among Soviet academic figures who have come to South Korea.

This is his second visit to Korea. His first visit was in October 1987 to attend a seminar. He is scheduled to speak on the theme of "Soviet Views of the Possibility of Military Clashes in the West Pacific" at the seminar sponsored by the Korea Institute of International Relations slated for 6 July on the theme of "New Order in the Asia-Pacific Region."

Soviet Economist Predicts Deeper Business Ties

SK2806040689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jun 89 p 9

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] A leading Russian economist said yesterday that the Soviet Union is considering setting up some special economic zones or free trade zones in the Siberia and Far East region.

"It's an idea in principle but there is internal cautiousness about setting up such zones because we have little experience in the operation of economic zones and these special zones may heighten social stress in view of different salaries and other factors," according to Genadiy I. Chufrin [name as published], deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

He said the Soviet Union will place more emphasis on joint ventures with foreign small- and medium-sized firms in the development of Siberia, an economically viable but untapped resourceful area.

The visiting Russian economist also stressed that the Soviet Union is working out how to remove bottlenecks in the development of Siberia and the Far East. He listed non-convertibility of the ruble—Russian currency—, protection of the environment, and introduction of foreign labor as factors that must be tackled in the long-term development of the region.

Chufrin came here last week at the invitation of the Institute for Far Eastern Studies of Kyungnam University. He is to leave Seoul today.

Asked to comment on the growing skepticism of Korean businessmen about investment in the Soviet Union, he said, "Yes, businessmen have enough reasons to be skeptical about any investment."

But he emphasized that Korea Russian business ties will deepen in the days to come. The Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Seoul and the Korean Trade office in Moscow will be a great communication channel with which both countries can address their problems and concerns.

He said the Soviet Union will take additional steps to expand bilateral relations with Seoul in the future after opening trade offices this year. But he refused to give details.

Chufrin outlined the outcome of Mikhail Gorbachev's foreign policy, announced three years ago, in a seminar held yesterday at the Seoul office of Kyungnam University.

He said the Soviet Union will "remove ideology from state to state relations, remove tension in the Asia-Pacific region and reduce military presence and not intervene in internal matters of other countries."

Seaborne Trade With Soviets Said 'Soaring'
*SK0707091489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT
7 Jul 89*

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—Sea-borne trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union is soaring on the wings of detente, rising 239 percent in the first half of this year.

Indirect export-import volume amounted to 3,092 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) in the first six months this year, up from 911 TEU a year earlier, an official of a shipping company said Friday.

According to the source, exports rose 314 percent to 1,876 TEU in the first half and imports reached 1,216 TEU, up 165 percent.

South Korea and the Soviet Union are moving to open direct freight lines linking their ports. The sea-borne trade between the two countries has been largely dependent on Japanese vessels.

Korea's main exports are textile goods such as shoes, clothes, tyres and bags. Imports are mostly raw materials such as yarn, rubber and chemicals.

Trade in the second half will also increase because opening of the direct line will encourage use of the Trans-Siberian Railroad or air cargo services from Vladivostok and Nakhodka, he said.

Student Rally Presents Joint North-South Statement
*SK0707121789 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Holding a surprise rally at Konkuk University this afternoon, Chondaehyop [National Council for University Student Representatives] announced a joint statement of the North-South youth and students, which was jointly signed by the North-South delegates. The joint statement by the North-South youth and students, which had been sent to North Korea [as heard], was received by TONG-A ILBO and HANGYORE SINMUN newspaper companies this morning by facsimile. Reporter Pak In-sok has more:

[Begin Pak recording] About 100 students belonging to Chondaehyop held a gathering at the playing field of Konkuk University at 1600 today and Sin Ki-chong, president of the general student association of Chungang University, read a joint statement of the North-South youths and students, which was claimed to have been discussed in advance with the North Korean student committee. They dispersed 20 minutes after this.

However, the core members of Chondaehyop, including Yim Chong-sok, its chairman, who are wanted by the police, did not show up at the rally. The students had planned to hold today's rally at Yonsei University but moved to Konkuk University to evade the blockade by police, and thus held the rally by surprise. They fled after announcing the joint statement.

Belatedly receiving the report that a rally was held at Konkuk University, the police mobilized 1,500 combat police from 10 companies and completely encircled Konkuk University. They thoroughly searched the Student Hall but did not arrest Chondaehyop's core members who are wanted by the police.

The police took 95 students who were in the Student Hall to the police station, and confiscated 50 firebombs and 2 boxes of highly flammable oil. To cope with Chondaehyop's rally today, the police deployed 7,500 policemen from 150 companies from Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau in each university and college in Seoul and blocked student rallies from the outset.

In the meantime, about 1,000 students from 7 universities in Seoul, including Korea University and Yonsei University, held a gathering in connection with the Pyongyang festival and staged demonstrations by throwing more than 100 firebombs at the police, who fired tear gas.

The statement received by TONG-A ILBO and HANGYORE SINMUN by facsimile this morning was printed in the name of Yim Su-kyong, who is now

participating in the Pyongyang festival as Chondaehyop's delegate, and Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the North Korean student committee. The statement was composed of eight articles, including the article which called on the students in the North and the South to struggle for national reunification according to the principle of independence, peace and great national unity.

This statement also adopted a resolution calling for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, for a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration. This joint statement was sent to the two newspaper companies from Pyongyang through West Berlin, and appeared to be written by Yim Su-kyong, judging from the style of writing. [end recording]

'Upper Hand Group' Said Manipulating Chondaehyop
SK0707010689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Police probing the unauthorized visit to Pyongyang by a South Korean university coed are seeking to identify an what they regard "upper hand group" that manipulates Chondaehyop (the National Council of Student Representatives) from behind the scenes.

Police have ascertained that "Hanminjon" or the Korean National and Democratic Front is the "back-seat driver" of Chondaehyop, the nation's largest student activist alliance.

The identity of Hanminjon is, however, yet to be learned. Police believe the hidden "cell" is manned by former student activists in their early 30s who are armed with North Korean leader Kim Il-song's "chuche" ideology.

The police assumption is based on wide information that the current hierarchy of Chondaehyop leadership is made up of faithful followers of "chuche" ideology, initiated into it by their seniors going underground after their graduation from schools.

According to police analysis, the secret organization only makes itself known through a weekly publication, titled "New Day." The weekly pamphlet is only available to Chondaehyop's top leadership through underground channels, police presume.

The pamphlet mainly features—chuche ideology and strategy for student activism, and very concrete ways to undertake for struggles to topple the incumbent government, according to police.

A thorough scrutiny of the pamphlet indicates that Hanminjon has resorted to Pyongyang radio broadcasts to draw up the "guideline" for revolution strategy, police said.

It is not yet known whether Hanminjon is an espionage ring connected with North Korea or a self-reliant Communist group.

Police suspect that the unknown real power group masterminded the selection of Miss Yim Su-kyong, a 20-year-old senior at the Yongin campus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, and her dispatch to attend the Pyongyang festival.

Meanwhile, Miss Yim's pocket-size notebook that police obtained Wednesday did help reveal her recent activities and the background of her connections with the hidden power group.

Her notebook contains a directory of about 50 individuals and groups that she is linked with, but police have not finished identifying all of them.

Further Developments in Investigation of So Case

PPD Unhappy With Press Coverage
SK0607021489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 89 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Kang Sung-chol: "Press Reports on So Case"]

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is quite unhappy with recent press coverage of the investigation into party lawmaker So Kyong-won's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang.

Party leader Kim Tae-chung bluntly expressed his discontent with the attitude of news media by canceling a regular meeting with reporters covering his party yesterday.

Kim and other party officials accused the press of making incorrect, unconfirmed reports which are mostly unfavorable ones to the PPD.

Some party officials even appear to harbor suspicion that some papers are giving support to the government's "political persecution" of their party.

"Party president Kim must have thought that it is of no use to meet reporters at this time when the press is reporting distorted views," spokesman Yi Sang-su said.

He particularly expressed displeasure with reports in morning papers that Rep. So is suspected of having used hundreds of millions of won provided by North Korean agents.

"So even experienced difficulties in paying 200,000 won in monthly fees to an intraparty circle he belongs to. How could such a man be in possession of hundreds of millions of won?" Yi said.

The party officials generally believe that the press has been publishing unconfirmed information leaked by the government with an aim of tarnishing the public image of their party.

They pointed out such reports as one that said there are additional PPD lawmakers, who have been to the North without the approval of the government.

"Even the Agency for National Security Planning denies having provided such information to the press. Then, how on earth could they give big coverage to such questionable allegations?" spokesman Yi said.

He then said he cannot but be suspicious of possible collusion between the government and some journalists.

As an example that may show the government's scheme to discredit the largest opposition party, the spokesman referred to a report that Kim Chong-pil, leader of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, had called for Kim Tae-chung to leave politics.

Kim Chong-pil's aides flatly denied the report, which said that during a dinner at the Korean Consulate in Los Angeles June 30, Kim demanded the PPD leader leave politics and take responsibility for the So case.

Suspecting that such words might have been spread by the consul-general in Los Angeles, PPD officials threatened to convene the National Assembly's Committee on Foreign Affairs and Unification for probes.

"Most of the unconfirmed reports must be the work of antidemocracy forces in the ruling camp and some journalists who have had close ties with those in power since the Fifth Republic," Yi said.

Pyongminnyon, an intraparty group of dissident-turned lawmakers, issued a statement urging the press to stop carrying groundless rumors.

Rep. So was a member of Pyongminnyon, and reports said the group will be scrutinized by investigative authorities with regard to the So case.

The group deprived So of his membership immediately after he was arrested last week for his unauthorized trip to the North, contending that it has no connections to So's secret Pyongyang visit.

As efforts to counter what it alleges are false press reports, the party has activated fact-finding mission.

The team accused investigative authorities of illegally blocking So and other arrested figures from access to lawyers, and charged that such conditions have helped generate various speculation and rumors regarding the case.

'Political Exploitation' Decried

SK0607045389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Intervention in So's Case"]

[Text] No political considerations or interference should be countenanced in the ongoing investigations into Rep. So Kyong-won's illegal, secret visit to Pyongyang and his alleged espionage activities. There have been moves by the political parties to exploit the So case for their partisan interests with the possibility of blunting the focus of the investigation.

The investigation authorities need to cope with the festering case from a strictly judiciary dimension. The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy has already complained about what it termed the political exploitation of the So affair for the suppression of the largest opposition party.

It is not proper, at any rate, for the ruling Democratic Justice Party to have summoned responsible officials of the Agency for National Security Planning now in command of the probe of the case and discussed a guide-line for the investigation. At the meeting, the conferees reportedly agreed that PPD president Kim Tae-chung and Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan should be interrogated, if necessary, and Rep. Mun Tong-hwan be formally summoned and probed by the investigation authorities.

This ruling camp measure is virtually intervention into the process being undertaken by the law-enforcing authorities who should deal with the case without prejudice or outside influence. And it has served as a pretext for the opposition party to denounce the government for its political utilization of the So case. The first opposition PPD, at first, took up a defensive position upon the revelation of Rep. So's unauthorized Pyongyang visit and has taken disciplinary action against So and Rep. Mun, who headed the Pyongmin-yon (Peace-Democracy Research Association), an intra-party pressure group with which Rep. So was affiliated.

But now, the opposition party, with its back to the wall, threatens a major counterattack against the government's "political oppression." Notwithstanding, the PPD's attitude is hardly justified, if it is attempting to get out of its quandary with a political offensive. The PPD should not spare cooperation with the investigation agency in order to clear itself of charges of complicity in the espionage scandal.

As the probe of the So case is progressing, a skepticism has deepened about the possible links between So and his colleagues in the opposition party with the focus on So's procurement and use of a huge amount of funds—as to whether they were supplied by North Korean operatives for espionage activities. At the same time, the PPD

leaders are obliged to answer allegations that they knew about So's travel to the North in 1988 and failed to report it to the authorities concerned.

However, this is a different problem from the one of guilt and appropriate criminal punishment, a complicated issue enmeshing the investigation authorities and opposition forces. Cardinal Kim earlier expressed his readiness to face interrogation on his failure to report Rep. So's disclosure about his North Korean visit but the PPD leadership announced its refusal to be questioned on account of "oppression." But the PPD plea does not convince, as far as the enforcement of the law is concerned.

The government and ruling party, in the meantime, should refrain from taking advantage of the So case in a scheme to shirk responsibility for the solving of the Fifth Republic irregularities and Kwangju civil uprising problems. Should this happen, the ruling camp will have to risk total popular distrust concerning the ongoing investigation of the series of illegal visits to the North of the dissident pastor Mun, activist coed Yim Su-kyong and Rep. So.

The two other parties, the second opposition Unification Democratic and the third opposition New Democratic Republican Parties, would do better to keep silent. The two parties, so far with hands clean in the scandal, have tended to fan the So affair with their inopportune requests for a thorough probe without sanctuaries or for stringent enforcement of the law. In particular, RDP leader Kim Yong-sam may face legal action because of his non-notification to the authorities Mun Ik-hwan's clandestine entry into Pyongyang, if the standard of the present investigation on So is applied.

Assembly Speakers Urge Fair Probe

SK0707002889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Speaker and vice speakers of the National Assembly met yesterday to discuss opposition lawmaker So Kyong-won's secret trip to north Korea last year and security agency officials' aborted attempt Wednesday to lead away another opposition lawmaker Yi Chol-yong in connection with the So case.

The parliamentary leaders expressed regrets at the fact that an incumbent lawmaker is under investigation charged with making an illegal trip to north Korea and committing espionage for the north.

In a terse statement, they also called for fair, thorough investigation into the So case to determine truth.

In a thinly-veiled expression of displeasure with the security agency officials' attempt to lead away PPD lawmaker Yi Wednesday in Kimhae, the speakers also asked the investigation agency to comply with legal

procedures when it questions an incumbent lawmaker in connection with the So case considering his or her status as a National Assembly member.

Catholics Protest 'Media Trial'

SK0607020289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 5 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Catholic organizations issued a joint statement yesterday accusing security officials of dragging Rep. So Kyong-won through a "media trial."

People under investigation for their alleged links to So are being illegally detained and prohibited from contacting legal counselors, in "obvious violation" of human rights, Catholic leaders claimed.

At a press conference held yesterday morning at the Catholic Center, in Myongdong Cathedral, five organizations, including Korean Catholic Justice and Peace Committee, Priest's Council for Justice and Catholic Farmers Movement, said the current controversy on So's clandestine Pyongyang trip is the result of government's inconsistent policy on national unification. Despite President No Tae-u's July 7 Declaration on northern policy last year, its implementation is being stalled to this day by the National Security Law, they said.

Furthermore, they claimed, security officials have been leaking rumors to the press as if So were a North Korean spy, instigating public outrage against the opposition lawmaker even before the results of their investigation are announced.

There must be a fair, objective and open probe on the case so as not to lose public trust even further, they stated.

"Law is not law but a means of revenge and violence if it runs counter to humanity and justice," the religious leaders maintained.

DJP Suggests PPD Purge 'Revolutionary Elements'

SK0607024889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Unusual Proposal"]

[Text] On the occasion of the scandal over a PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] lawmaker's secret Pyongyang visit, the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] yesterday made an unusual proposal to the PPD that the leading opposition party have an intraparty purge of "revolutionary elements."

DJP Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan said, "I already suggested to the PPD that the party sever relations with impure forces which deny parliamentary democracy and are trying to achieve dubious purposes."

"The PPD may have understood what I mean," Yi said.

He said "my proposal is designed to help the PPD have an intraparty cleanup drive."

But the PPD's response was far from positive.

Further on NSP Attempts To Detain Yi Chol-yong

Agency Draws 'Barrage of Criticism'

SK0607071689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's once-dreaded intelligence agency drew a barrage of criticism Thursday for making a commercial jetliner circle an airport for nearly 30 minutes so that agents could question a passenger.

Korean Air flight 140 was delayed for 29 minutes Wednesday night when the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) ordered it to circle Kimpo Airport "as long as the fuel lasts" while agents racked their brains about how best to "escort" an opposition lawmaker.

"We feel great sorrow that the security agency made Rep. Yi Chol-yong's plane stay in the air for 30 minutes," said a spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party, Korea's second largest opposition party.

The New Democratic Republican Party also blasted the NSP for forcing the plane, carrying 113 passengers and crew, to stay aloft.

"Whatever the reason, it is a shame," a spokesman said.

Yi, a member of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], was on his way back to Seoul after refusing to accompany four NSP agents for questioning at Kimhae Airport near Pusan on the southeast coast Wednesday afternoon.

The agency wants to ask Yi about fellow PPD lawmaker So Kyong-won's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang last August.

Yi, in Kimhae to investigate drug-related crimes, refused to go with them on the grounds that he was on official parliamentary business.

Agents reportedly held up his plane to give them time to ask their superiors for instructions since they didn't know whether to arrest Yi in the airport or not.

Scores of riot police surrounded the domestic flight, but pulled out when Yi flatly refused to go with the agents for questioning.

From the airport, Yi went straight to PPD President Kim Tae-chung's house in Seoul where he stayed overnight. The case could develop into a head-on collision with the government if agents try to take him into custody for questioning against his will.

Labeling it as a "grave challenge to the National Assembly," the PPD decided to cope resolutely with the agency's attempt to investigate Rep. Yi.

Meanwhile, the RDP spokesman said, "the National Security Planning Agency's attempt to take away Rep. Yi Chol-yong is an obvious infringement upon the rights of an incumbent lawmaker."

Yi Rejects Written NSP Request

SK0607131389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1300 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) decided Thursday to seek for a court order for the subpoena of an opposition lawmaker for questioning into his suspected involvement in a secret trip to the communist North Korea last year by his colleague legislator.

The NSP, which failed in two planeside attempts Wednesday to escort Rep. Yi Chol-yong of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), sent to him a letter asking him to proceed to the agency earlier Thursday. The opposition lawmaker rejected the request.

The NSP plans to renew its request Friday and, should Rep. Yi ignore it again, seek a court order, informed sources said.

The NSP charged that Rep. Yi not only had a prior knowledge of his party colleague Rep. So Kyong-won's visit to Pyongyang but also discussed detailed itinerary with So for the secret trip.

The NSP also suspects Rep. Yi had met a North Korean agent who arranged trips to Pyongyang for So as well as an activist coed who is now in Pyongyang attending the world youth festival while he was traveling West Germany in August last year.

Rep. Yi, however, flatly denied the NSP charges.

The NSP came under a bitter public fire after it delayed the landing of a domestic airliner for nearly 30 minutes Wednesday evening in its futile attempt to take Rep. Yi away at the plane side. Rep. Yi refused to follow the NSP agents demanding them to produce a court order.

Earlier Wednesday, the NSP agents also failed to escort Rep. Yi from the planeside at Pusan's Kimhae Airport as he rejected to comply with the agents' demand saying that he was performing official duty as a lawmaker.

Rep. Yi, who went down to the southern port city on a fact-finding tour as a member of his party task force on drug-related crimes, cut short his trip and returned to Seoul that night denouncing the NSP attempt as a "sophisticated political scheme to paralyze his party as well as the function of the parliament."

Rep. Yi, an activist novelist-turned-lawmaker better known by his pen name, Tong-chol, is So's colleague member of a party fraternity group of activist-turned-politicians.

The NSP, which added espionage charges against So, said earlier Thursday that it believes So had received 50,000 U.S. dollars of "operation fund" from North Korea's Ho Tam, former foreign minister now controlling Pyongyang's maneuvers against the South, while he was in Pyongyang last year.

A spokesman for Rep. Yi's party told reporters that Rep. Yi will respond to a court order if issued but never to NSP's requests. The spokesman added that his party will stage a sit-in at the National Assembly or other protests if the government authorities try to make use of So's case as a pretext for "oppression" on it.

The spokesman said the PPD will hold a party caucus Friday to adopt a resolution denouncing the NSP's arrest attempt on Rep. Yi was a political scheme against it as well as against the whole National Assembly.

Yi Denies Involvement in So Case

SK0707013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 89 p 2

[Reporters' interview of Rep. Yi Chol-yong at PPD headquarters in Seoul; date not given]

[Text] Rep. Yi Chol-yong vehemently denied the allegation of the Agency for National Security Planning that he was involved in the secret Pyongyang visit by Rep. So Kyong-won when he met reporters at the headquarters of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Question: Did you have prior knowledge about So's clandestine trip to North Korea?

Answer: I didn't know a thing about So's secret visit to Pyongyang in advance. I knew of it only after reading the newspapers.

Q: It is reported that you met with So at the airport in Frankfurt last August...

A: Yes, I met him at the airport when I was waiting for my airplane for Rome on August 21. At that time, I was with other lawmakers from the governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and opposition parties. They were Reps. Chong Sok-mo, Kim Chong-ho, Sim Wan-ku and Yi Chae-yun. So joked, "Why do you travel together with the DJP legislators?" So, I also joked, "Why are you

not in traditional Korean attire?" We just talked for about 10 minutes. When I asked him what brought him to Frankfurt, So replied that he came there on a private trip to meet a West German friend.

Q: During your trip through Europe last August, you met with Chong Kyu-myong and Yi Yong-chun who are said to be connected with the So case.

A: I met them through Mrs. Yi Chi-suk whom I've long been acquainted with. Shortly after I arrived in Belgium, Mrs. Yi gave a call to me from Frankfurt. She told me that she'd like to take care of me but she couldn't because she was to depart for the United States the next day. She told me that she had asked Yi Yong-chun to take care of me on her behalf.

When I arrived in Frankfurt of the fifth leg of my trip, Yi called me at around 9 p.m. and I met him in the lobby of the hotel where I was staying. Yi was accompanied by a man in his 50s. He was Chong Kyu-myong. We had a talk at a nearby bar. Chong told me that he read my book and liked it. On my way to the hotel, Yi Yong-chun asked me to meet other Korean residents there who hoped to meet me. I told him to call me later.

The next night, Yi called me and I went to an apartment of a dentist who had married a West German man. There were three other nurses. We talked about my book. And the dentist said that she hoped to return to Seoul but the medical examination in Korean language would be difficult for her. So, she asked me whether I could help her to realize her dream. We never discussed such things as travel to North Korea.

PPD Reacts Against NSP Attempts

SK0707013689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday decided to mount a tough offensive against the investigative authorities' attempt to whisk away Rep. Yi Chol-yong for interrogation in connection with So Kyong-won's illegal visit to North Korea.

The decision was made at a meeting of party executive members. The PPD defined the attempt without a court warrant Wednesday as an "explicit challenge against the parliament."

After the meeting, the largest opposition party sent a delegation, led by vice president Chon Yun-hyong, to National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-son to protest his position as an onlooker toward the encroachment made upon lawmaker.

The party is also considering staging a sit-in at the National Assembly building starting from today.

The PPD dispatched another delegation, headed by vice president Son Chu-hang, to Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu to register the party's complaint over the "reckless" issuance of writs, thus failing to fulfill its role as the bastion of human rights. The move is construed to be a message not to issue a warrant for Rep. Yi's arrest if it is requested.

The opposition party planned to lodge a strong protest against Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), for the NSP's attempt to haul away Yi, along with its refusal to permit lawyers to meet So and Yi Kil-chae, senior PPD members now under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law.

The PPD is considering filing charges against the responsible persons who ordered a civilian airliner to stay in the air for 30 minutes beyond the scheduled time of arrival at Kimpo Airport, Seoul, Wednesday night. The KAL [Korean Air] jet was kept in the air while authorities were considering what to do with Rep. Yi Chol-yong who was on board the plane flying from Pusan, informed sources said. He took the flight after he refused to be forcefully hauled away by the investigators in the port city.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su stated, "The act of having the civilian airliner put off its landing for about 30 minutes was a criminal abuse of power."

Spokesman Yi added that if the authorities summon Rep. Yi Chol-yong by means of a court warrant, his party has no power to refuse.

Yi Sets Conditions for Questioning

SK0707082089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition lawmaker Yi Chol-yong, in danger of being questioned by security agents against his will, signalled he would comply with a summons Friday if some conditions are met.

The Party for Peace and Democracy to which Yi belongs said he will present himself for questioning if his lawyer is present, there is a time limit and the venue is neutral ground.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) has sought to question Yi about allegations that he knowingly failed to report the secret trip last August of So Kyong-won to North Korea, thus violating the National Security Law.

Yi twice rejected requests on Thursday and Friday morning to voluntarily undergo questioning and the NSP says it will have the court issue a warrant for the detention of the novelist-turned-politician Saturday.

So far, the agency has not accepted the opposition conditions and Yi denies the allegations about him.

On Wednesday night, NSP agents were rebuffed when they approached the lawmaker without a warrant immediately after he arrived at Kimpo Airport from Pusan.

The attempt drew criticism that the NSP, formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, had tried to detain a lawmaker for questioning without due legal procedure.

Burma

Gen Saw Maung Gives News Conference

BK0607061189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Jul 89

[News conference on "the situation of the state and organizational work by political parties" by General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, at the Ministry of Defense reception hall in Rangoon on 5 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Unidentified announcer] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], will now explain the situation regarding the organizational work and movement of parties, the national people, and the different conditions of the state. The general is respectfully requested to explain the situation.

[Saw Maung] There are some reasons for me meeting with journalists today. For one thing, I want to explain what is happening in the country today. At the same time, I would like to talk about the parties and organizations that have registered with the [elections] commission. [passage indistinct]

I say this because on 3 July 1989, U [name indistinct], Daw Myint Myint Khin, and a group from the National League for Democracy [NLD] came to the [elections] commission and said that the rally held in Pabedan [which was addressed by NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi] went smoothly and was successful (?without any intervention). They said they were grateful for that and would continue to hold similar meetings.

They also told the commission that they have formed an alliance, that the alliance has nominated Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as its representative, and that the alliance wishes to discuss with the SLORC [words indistinct]. I thought about the matter [words indistinct]. (?Many) parties have said they wanted to meet with us, and we have to think about whether we can do this [passage indistinct]. I, therefore, decided to explain the situation, and I will address it later.

I thought about the matter all that night, and the next day I invited all the SLORC members and told them that [words indistinct]. That way, I will have explained our position to all of the parties and the true facts to the people [words indistinct]. By telling you, journalists, of the present situation in Myanma [Burma] things will become clear in the country and as well as in foreign countries. [passage omitted]

I will be performing my duties within the framework of the law as much as possible. The situation in Myanma is changing swiftly today and with great momentum. [passage omitted]

As of 18 September, the status of our Defense Forces has changed. [words indistinct] What then is the status of our Defense Forces? Presently, we no longer represent any party or organization. This may be a small point, but it is very important. We are no longer under the influence of any one person. We are the People's Defense Forces, sharing the people's burden. [passage omitted]

We have discussed the so-called interim government, including the report on Mr Solarz' meeting with Dr Maung Maung, in previous news conferences and in the (?press). [words indistinct] We do not bear any grudges against anyone. For instance, I (?even sent) a message to U.S. President George Bush on the independence anniversary. (?This is a) duty. [passage indistinct]

We have experience. I, myself, came up from the ranks [words indistinct] and I personally fought in many fierce battles, standing boldly in times of strife. I understand what is happening. It is [words indistinct]. It is aimed at smashing the troops at platoon level. The next step would be to crush the company level strength, then the military columns. You, journalists, know about it. This is similar to the work [of the Communists] in Pegu Yoma. [passage omitted]

(?I know there is) some suspicion of us. Why? [words indistinct] Of course, I took it [money from the national bank]. By took, I mean I legally asked the state for it. I did not rob the bank. I could see that things were about to happen. I also saved gasoline. I asked U Tun Tin, minister of planning and finance, for it legally. You can ask (?my superiors). [passage indistinct] It would not do if we could not feed the Army. The soldiers (?must have money). [passage indistinct]

The situation in the country had deteriorated. I thought I would not need to mention this, but I have to now. While we were transferring the troops, I went to the [energy] minister, U Sein Tun, for it [gasoline]. The minister said he would issue it, but the unions then simply refused to do so. [passage omitted]

I have assumed state power today and I will not permit [words indistinct] to happen. I want to be known as somebody who did his duty with discipline and system. It is my duty to report all this to the parliament that emerges after the elections. [passage indistinct]

Now, I would like to deal with the matter of General Ne Win [former party chairman]. Gen Ne Win is a retired Defense Forces officer, even though he is now known by his civilian title, U Ne Win. It is the same with me. One day, I may simply be known as Saw Maung, and not Gen Saw Maung. Perhaps I will refer to myself as retired Gen Saw Maung. Both are legitimate. This is (?our right), there are orders and directives on this. For instance, we can wear our uniforms when invited to special occasions by the head of state or president. This is official and it is our [passage indistinct].

I was not going to mention this, but now I have to. Today, we are being accused [words indistinct]. How is he [Ne Win] connected to the state or with politics? What did he say at the extraordinary party congress at Kyaikkasan grounds? Well, what did he say? [words indistinct] Let me ask you that. I said it during my interview with ASIaweek. I told them honestly; there is no reason for me to lie. We are who we are today because of him; he taught us like a parent. [words indistinct] I still dare not speak up, (?call), come, or go. That is my situation. Why? It's very clear [passage indistinct].

He said: I have retired from politics. Let me ask you this: Do you really think he is still in politics today? He is a man of his word. [passage omitted]

Today—when we have assumed the responsibilities of the state—is quite different from the time that the Revolutionary Council took power in 1962. [passage indistinct] When we took power, there was not much of anything. For instance, we did not have petroleum. We did have some 20 million barrels of crude oil. [passage omitted] The unions destroyed the oilfields and oil production was only [words indistinct]. Our prior oil production was normally about 18,000 barrels. [passage indistinct] This is all true. These were the difficulties we faced [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

You all know about the foreign embassies also. Foreign broadcasts said peaceful demonstrations were taking place in Myanmar, and that we suppressed them. You call them peaceful? It was truly a questionable situation. [passage indistinct] If they were only peaceful demonstrations, why did the dependants of embassy staff leave the country? Why should they worry? In spite of the messy situation, we did whatever we could to provide them with security. We did not forget about them. We knew it was our duty to protect them while they lived in our country. [passage omitted]

What do we stand for today? I am a public servant and not a politician. I am doing a national service, not party politics. Fulfilling my duties—that is, defending the country as a soldier—is my politics. Doing something for the country is my politics—that is, working for a national cause and not politicking for a party. We are not the same as the Revolutionary Council. Why? Because the Lanzin Party was set up by the Revolutionary Council, but I do not have any party behind me. You may think the National Unity Party [NUP] is that party. The NUP is the NUP, and quite separate from me. The Burma Socialist Program Party is no more also; it has disappeared by itself. [passage indistinct]

What is the main thing we do not want? It is a socialist economy. So, we did away with the law that protected the socialist economy. That was my doing. You wanted a multiparty system; I got rid of the elements connected

with a single-party system. These are the things I could do. When will things start to take shape? What type of a period is it now? This is something everybody should understand.

Whatever the thinking in our country may be—and I am not blaming anyone—it is a fact that martial law has been in place since the military took power. Martial law prevails today. But, consider this. Do we apply it strictly? I do not [words indistinct]. We should be using military courts for trials, but I do not do that. However, people cannot even see this. The other day, I had to say: Look, if you are going to do that, we will have to apply martial law. [words indistinct] I have been molding the shape that the nation will take in the future, and because of this, I do not want to apply martial law. [passage indistinct]

Why do I not say anything? It is because I am not involved in party politics, but only national politics. I do not try to hold on to power. [passage indistinct]

I have given thought to the political parties' demands and you, journalists, know about them. We also know about the documents being published by the parties. The demand is to revoke Order No 2/88 [martial law order]. They ask why there is no right of assembly. [passage indistinct] We have explained that order frequently. We have told them not to try breaking up the Defense Forces. If I go on, some people will be affected. We can, of course, talk politics. But we view a problem not only in terms of politics, but militarily as well.

During the crisis time, there were BCP [Burma Communist Party] elements involved. The way things were done was similar to the workings of the BCP. Of course, there were also people who were demanding democracy. I am not refuting that. But common people demanding democracy will not write something like: "Demand; fight, if not given" on the walls of the President Cinema. We had to clean those letters after our coup. The letters were this big.

I did travel around and also saw ordinary people asking for democracy. They were carrying signs like: We are demonstrating peacefully. But what are the hidden elements? The BCP agent is not somebody who has an inscription on his forehead. The BCP is an illegal organization, and hence they will not operate openly in town, putting up a signboard. [passage indistinct]

Following our coup, we asked political parties to be formed. What happened then? (?Those elements) disappeared, but some documents did come out. We (?are not trying to oppose anyone). We are seeking out the enemy, because that is a basic tactic [preceding two words in English] [words indistinct]. What if we cannot find the enemy? We shall have to probe deeper. [passage omitted]

I do not refer to any one person. That's why I have said earlier that I fear saying more than I really should. Of course, we have records of who is who. Who has what

sort of ideology and thinking [words indistinct]. But so far we have not done anything. We have called in some people for questioning, but we have until today not scrapped any party. I am referring to all parties. When it becomes too much, I will not be able to help. [words indistinct] Up to today, we have no such plan. What will be the next demand? Hold elections as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

At the news conferences we answered questions even on the issue of transfer of power under the Elections Law. [passage indistinct] I will transfer power according to the law. A government can be formed with the majority vote. I agree to this. We also said they could draw up a new constitution if they so desire. [passage omitted]

Which constitution do they want? A country has to have a government and a constitution. Which constitution are they to recognize [1947 or 1974 Constitutions], or will they make amendments? These are the issues to be considered by the parties. I do not want to speak on these. [passage omitted]

Some criticize the Elections Law. They should make comparisons. We studied a lot. We made a lot of concessions. We studied about France, Canada, the United States, [words indistinct], Germany, and they have many limitations. They should compare our Elections Law to the election laws of these countries. [passage omitted] Once they are elected they can continue with their tasks. They are political parties; they should know that much, as they will be leading the country. They should know what comes next. [passage omitted]

I recall reading recently about a minister being accused of drinking in America, in connection with his nomination for the post of defense secretary in the Bush administration. That was what I had read. I am not accusing. I am just recalling what I have read. [passage omitted]

Now in Japan, they have Prime Minister Uno and a geisha girl scandal. I am not saying anything. That is just what I have read. [passage omitted]

We should learn from these. There is a danger in these things—danger not for us, but for the country. We realize humans cannot escape the inevitability of death. [passage indistinct] I am not a barbarian in military uniform. I realize the inevitability of this law. It makes no difference to us, but it is dangerous for the country.

What I would like to say is this: A government was formed inside the country during the time we were in charge [reference to formation of rival government by U Nu in September 1988]. That was in the past. The government that was formed inside the country then was not the problem. We were able to solve it. What poses a threat then?

The threat was from Nga Mya [derogatory term for Bo Mya] and the KNU [Karen National Union], the KIA [Kachin Independence Army], and the DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma].

[Saw Maung appears to read the following paragraph, in English, from notes] Bo Mya Elected Head of the Alternative Government: General Bo Mya, leader of the Karen National Union, was recently elected president of the alternative government formed (?with) 22 anti-Rangoon Burmese groups.

It was a very dangerous incident and a grave threat. The news appeared for about 1 or 2 days and then disappeared, which was very fortunate for the country. Why? What can the alternative government do? Think about it. Those who understand politics know that once an alternative government emerges, some nations that are reluctant to associate with us may recognize it. A situation like in Nicaragua and Cambodia will emerge, and a civil war will then break out. Is that clear now? [passage omitted]

I go to sleep at 0300 or 0400 in the morning. I consider myself as having a great burden, and I do not want any power. [words indistinct] I am saying it frankly. If the parties come and discuss with me, I will say the same thing. If they say: Please revoke Order No 2/88; I will say: Please be patient. This is a transitional period, so please be patient. If someone says [words indistinct], I will say: Please be patient.

We told the press earlier about unofficial and unregistered organizations. We know roughly which students are active. The ABFSU [All Burma Federation of Students Unions], the ABFSU organizing committee, the basic education union, and [passage indistinct]. Let them be, I say; they are children, and we have children also [words indistinct]. I worry about them. I worry because there are some unknown and hidden elements among them. They may use the name of a registered party or an organization to call for, say, a strike. Then what will happen? Let me ask: Who, then, will take responsibility?

Some might call for the formation of, say, an interim government or a coalition government. I worry that these unseen elements [preceding two words in English] may use the name of a registered party. This is my worry, and it is not that I wish to impose controls. This is a transitional period, and on the other hand there is also the martial law. How can we have full democratic rights? For the time being, we can only grant limited or guided democracy. For instance, we do not have any censorship. All I say is: Please do not oppose the SLORC, the regional law and order restoration councils, or the government. You can talk about the aims and objectives of your parties, and we will be holding elections. These are my guidelines; so just follow these guidelines.

If someone opposes it, it will be trouble. Order No 8/88 says: Do not slander the Defense Forces; do not break up the Defense Forces. We have been hearing some accusations that the Defense Forces are just for a group of people [words indistinct]. It means, we agitate the soldiers for our own survival. There are also some (?accusations) that I am flexible, some other people are inflexible, and that there is a rift in the State Law and Order Restoration Council. [words indistinct] We have no problems, no problems whatsoever. We coordinate and discuss. Whenever we need a decision, the decision of the majority prevails. I give orders only (?when it is necessary). That is, a command; I issue the commands, and I am wholly responsible [preceding two words in English]. [passage indistinct]

Whatever is being done, I am totally responsible. If I have done something wrong, I will not deny it and there will be no problem about it. Even if some deed goes wrong, it was done with good intent only. But I believe that until today I have not done anything wrong. [passage indistinct]

What is happening in our Myanma at present? We have a term in vogue in the political circles—among the political parties. I do not know about politics, to be frank. That is, I do not know about party politics. However, I have studied politics. I do not intend to earn my living from politics. Never. Trust me.

The term in vogue is "allied" or, in common parlance, "alliance" or "front." What else? There is "affiliated." What do they mean by "affiliated" or "cooperation"? I just do not know. [passage omitted]

There is another term, "joint action." [laughter] What I would like to raise to the journalists is what kind of action are they to take jointly? They are using all these terms. I understand "league" means a major association such as the AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League]. [passage omitted] The veteran politicians know about these terms and their usage. I do not want to elaborate on these.

However, I would like to point out the danger of some of these terms. It is very dangerous to indoctrinate today's youths with these terms. These terms sound good in both English and Burmese. There is another term coming out of these terms, that is, "confrontation," which is most dangerous—not to us, but to the nation. Such a term should not be used lightly, and it is not suitable to instill these thoughts in youths. "Confrontation" may be a beautiful word to say or recite. In our military parlance, by this, we mean head on. Is it not so? [passage indistinct]

The term "confrontation" being used and applied by the parties should not be used at all, as it is an undertaking very much opposed to building democracy. It will be very wrong to build democracy through confrontation. It poses a great danger to the nation, especially to the people of the

country. As for us, we have to move toward our goal. That is, (?toward holding) the general elections wanted by the people. The holding of multiparty general elections is our goal. Undertakings that would undermine our goal should not be carried out. [passage omitted]

Let me ask: Are they engaging in this allied thing for the purpose of confrontation? If they are, it will be very wrong. Will they not think what would happen to the country by opposing us? Will they not think that many people will die? I just cannot imagine. I just cannot. [passage omitted]

Today's youths should be taught to obey law and order. [passage indistinct] What they advocate is to defy all form of authority. That is very wrong. [passage indistinct] I would like to say this to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi: Please do not do this [advocate the defiance of authority]. Please do not infringe on Order No 2/88. Please do not infringe on 8/88. Please observe regulations on printing and publication. [passage omitted] If they want exemption, please apply. It does not entail much. [passage omitted]

Presently, we cannot have full democracy—100 percent democracy—as we do not have enough practice. We allow with limitations. Currently, we allow the right to organize. We have consulted on what the next step should be. We give not because a demand is made. They need not demand. We will (?next) allow assembly in townships at a site such Salingwin Soccer Field. I will allow such a thing. We need time. Why are they in such a hurry? Can we construct a country in a hurry? [passage indistinct] However, demonstrations on the streets are not possible. Also, there is no reason for them to be on the streets. Why would they want to demonstrate? Is it not. [as heard] They can demonstrate once there is an elected government body. [passage omitted]

What have we done wrong up to today? We are working according to the schedule for the elections. Are we behind schedule? Just look back. What do we do next? [passage indistinct] Presently, we have over 200 parties. [passage omitted]

By D-day minus five—that is, 5 months from the elections date—the electoral roll has to be submitted. [passage indistinct] By about January quite a lot of work will be accomplished. We have consulted with the [election] commission. [passage omitted]

We now have 200 political parties. How many will contest? By D-day minus five [the electoral roll] has to be submitted. By that time I will give full rights of democracy, with the exception of street demonstrations [preceding five words in English]. Why should there be demonstrations? Even in present-day England, where they practice democracy, they have to secure permission. [passage omitted]

We need to be patient and tolerant. As I said earlier, we shall not be happy and satisfied if there is shooting. We are not like that. [passage omitted]

Is it the time now for the parties to make demands from us? Where are we in relation to the election program? We have completed the registration [of parties]. We have completed the Elections Law. We have also issued (?rules). Eight or nine months have passed since last September. Our goal is in sight. [passage omitted]

Is it right to carry out party organization work through antimilitary methods? Are the Defense Services existing now to disappear tomorrow? What would be their attitude toward this Defense Services when they are in power? Will the prospects for this country be good if they regard each other as enemies when they obtain power? Why demand talks with us? It is not necessary. We will do it when the time comes.

We have told the [election] commission that by D-day minus three [3 months before the projected May 1990 general elections date] we will give access to television and radio if they want. We must give. I have conceded to that extent. By that time they can publish newspapers. [passage omitted]

What the parties should do is to announce how they will build the nation and what kind of ideology they would espouse when they obtain power. There are so many kinds of democracy. Basically, a country should have an "-ism" [preceding word in English] or ideology. [passage omitted] There is capitalism, socialism, and communism. [passage indistinct] So how are they to construct our nation and what kind of "-ism" will this party espouse? Say so. Say so. They should announce it to the nation. [passage omitted]

Let us not lie to the country. This [announcing party programs] is legal. Even in Australia, they have a communist party. Say so bravely. In countries where they practice democracy they have legal communist parties. Tell the people bravely.

In my view, democracy is a practice; it is not an "-ism." Let me say more on democracy. There is democracy in socialist countries. There is capitalist parliamentary democracy under capitalism. Democracy is practice [preceding sentence in English]. Specify which kind of democracy is being advocated. [passage omitted]

In our country our Defense Forces are currently engaged in the three points of ensuring preservation of national unity, prevention of disintegration of the union, and lasting sovereignty. The SLORC is currently carrying out the four tasks [ensuring law and order; smooth transport and communications; alleviating need for food, clothes, and shelter; and holding general elections], but the three undertakings I mentioned earlier are permanent. [passage omitted]

I have explained about national unity. [passage omitted]

They should be explaining such matters. Let us forget about commemorating the 7th of July [anniversary of 1962 shooting of students by the Army]. It will serve no purpose. [passage indistinct] Otherwise, we will be going in circles. Suspicion is greater when there is a growing gap in the standard of living. That is why we are doing what we can while we have time—such as building bridges, schools, and clinics in border areas for development of national groups. We are doing as much as we can in the economic field. [passage omitted]

If the parties genuinely love the country, they should be attending to these matters, such as building national unity and preventing disintegration of national unity. [passage omitted]

There are many works to be done. Power is not the key.

If I say all I want to say, it will not end. [passage omitted]

Democracy is practice. It is not enough to talk about it. That is my conviction. Democracy will not emerge by just talking about it. How can they have democracy when they talk about confrontation? It is very dangerous. It is time to guide the youths properly on the correct path. I have no right to engage in politics. I am a public servant. So these are my thoughts. [passage omitted]

There has been quite a lot of talk on another matter, that is, in relation to internal insurgency. It is said that the internal insurgency has been going on for a long time and that it should be solved through political means. Why are we being (?criticized) at this time on internal insurgency? I shall now explain about it to inform the people and today's youths. Previously, there had been talks and amnesty. For instance, talks were held on 16 July 1948, 4 August 1958, 1 April 1963, 19 March 1974, and 28 May 1980. This had been tried by various parties and organizations. But why was there no solution? I do not know. I am no politician. [passage indistinct] It is very well if the talks are successful. My view is that it is not a military issue. It is a political issue. It should be done when a party organization elected by the people becomes the government. They should then represent the people and hold talks. We are public servants. We are not the people's representatives. It may be all right if it is successful. But what would happen if it is not successful?

We are very careful at this time. Demands had been made, including the demand to pull back by 10 miles. This had been explained at a previous conference. I have given many examples. You may have to stop the child from crying from a beating that does not hurt. [laughs] Is it not true? Well, we have given a snack [to the child]. [laughs] We may have to resort to giving snacks. We have fed the snacks. [laughs] Some say go and hold talks. So

we said do not go and hold talks now [words indistinct] with insurgents. Do not involve me in something I cannot handle. [laughs] Well, that is my personal view. [passage omitted]

In reality, it is the members of the Defense Services who lost their lives. There have been many deaths. [passage omitted]

I have explained about what path to take. Coming to talk to me will serve no purpose. There may be arguments. What I am worried about is that a person representing 70 to 80 parties may come for talks with the chairman of the SLORC and there may be differences of opinion. Then I would be regarded as at fault, as I would be in the situation of 1 versus 80. Well, that is according to democracy. [laughter] So, do not trap [preceding word in English] me. Do not trap me. That is why I am speaking on this issue frankly. I have no business interfering in the affairs of the parties. They should attend to their business according to their aims. Is it not so? This is the best. This is my conviction and goodwill. [passage indistinct]

I would like to thank you all. Let us all work together without losing sight of our goal. I would also like to request this of all the parties.

Aung San Suu Kyi Vows To Continue Campaigning
BK0707062489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Jul 89 p 8

[Excerpt] Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has drawn crowds of thousands when speaking in Rangoon this week, said yesterday she would continue her campaigning despite warnings by the military to end confrontation in politics.

Speaking from Rangoon in a telephone interview, she also urged army leader Brig-Gen Saw Maung to open a dialogue with opposition groups campaigning for democratic change in Burma.

The 44-year-old daughter of assassinated independence hero Aung San has been the most outspoken critic of military rule. She is general secretary of the largest opposition group, the National League for Democracy.

"We intend to go ahead with all our plans," Suu Kyi said.

On Wednesday, more than 10,000 Burmese rallied to hear her in what Rangoon-based diplomats said was the largest political gathering since the army crushed pro-democracy demonstrations last September.

Diplomats said Suu Kyi addressed more large crowds yesterday at two sites in central Rangoon. Suu Kyi herself estimated the size of one crowd at 20,000 and another at 10,000, but these figures could not be independently confirmed.

Suu Kyi said she was disappointed by the approach taken by Saw Maung at a news conference on Wednesday, when he warned parties not to flout martial law and appeared to rule out talks with the opposition.

"We want dialogue, not confrontation," she said. "There is room for dialogue. Frankly, (Saw Maung's) speech was quite distressing. It is a great pity that he appears to have rejected the idea."

Suu Kyi said some of his remarks at the news conference sounded like threats to the pro-democracy parties.

No full transcript was available of Saw Maung's speech, but a correspondent at the news conference said that in a 2 1/2-hour address, Saw Maung declared: "Defiance and confrontation are extremely dangerous in the establishment of democracy.... We (the army) have all contingency plans to handle any situation."

Last year, the military shot thousands of unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators in a series of clampdowns before troops under Saw Maung finally crushed dissent on September 18.

But Suu Kyi said the army appeared to have taken a low profile recently even though the crowds that rallied to hear her over the past few days did so in defiance of martial law stipulations forbidding gatherings of more than five people.

She said the crowds all had been very orderly.

"As long as armed troops don't appear, things are all very disciplined," she said.

She said the National League had no plans to encourage mass demonstrations on the scale of last year, when millions took to the streets in a spontaneous uprising against years of authoritarian repression. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ASEAN Calls for Comprehensive Cambodia Answer
BK0607140989 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the end of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Brunei this week, ASEAN made it clear that the Cambodian conflict needs a comprehensive political settlement. This is what the ASEAN grouping will be pushing for at the International Conference on Kampuchea in Paris in August. It has not [words indistinct] a partial solution to be rushed into before the 30 September deadline when Vietnam is supposed to pull out its troops from Kampuchea.

A partial solution, ASEAN argues, will not result in lasting peace in the war-torn country. If such a solution is rushed into, then there are also dangers of internal conflicts once external intervention is removed. Vietnam should be sincere carrying out its promises, that is, it should readily accept UN presence in Kampuchea. Among other things, a comprehensive political solution will include an internationally controlled mechanism and such a mechanism will oversee the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and power-sharing in an interim government. In the long run, this will pave the way for elections supervised under the auspices of the United Nations.

In the absence of a comprehensive solution, it might jeopardize the stability of the region. The last thing the parties involved in the peace process want is an Afghan-type situation.

An important factor in the process is that France should play a neutral role in the Paris talks. Of late, it is seen to be (?closing) toward Vietnam on the Kampuchean question. The Paris talks are expected to involve the Kampuchean factions, Vietnam, Laos, ASEAN, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, Australia, India, and Japan.

On the economic front, the Brunei meeting was also for ASEAN expressing concern over the proposed single European market in 1992. Most important of all, the single market should not restrict the (?quota) of primary commodities and manufactured products from ASEAN. At the same time, ASEAN does not want to see less European investment in the region after 1992. Despite assurances by the European Community, EC, no one is very sure of the implications of 1992. This is because economies are not dependent on governments alone. Another looming threat was protectionist measures adopted by industrialized countries. ASEAN is always committed to free trade and the liberalization of trade policies. In this context, it is concerned over the emergence of trading blocs. [Words indistinct], ASEAN believes, should be outward-looking. As a result, ASEAN was right in not being greedy to participate in any new regional economic cooperation. However, the key to enhance international trade rests in the major industrial powers. Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France have the ability to sustain the world's economic recovery and promote global growth.

Within ASEAN itself, there is a need for more intra-ASEAN economic cooperation and this is vital if it is to face up to the challenges in the global economic scene.

Singapore

Lee Favors Japanese Restraint Toward China

OW0507123789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT
5 Jul 89

[Text] Singapore, July 5 KYODO—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Wednesday that Japan can play a major role in contributing to China's modernization, Japanese sources said.

Lee, in a meeting with Mitsuzuka, expressed the hope that Japan respond positively to China to help it pursue its economic and reform policies, the sources said.

Mitsuzuka, who visited here on his way to Brunei to attend an expanded meeting of ASEAN ministers, said Lee's encouragement had confirmed him in his view that Japan took the correct stance toward the recent Chinese crackdown on pro-democracy movements, they added.

Lee called for restraint toward the Chinese leadership, saying that to "irritate China" was undesirable for neighboring Singapore. He also said the democracy movement had been carried "too far at one time" by the students, according to the sources.

Lee also hoped for stable Japan-U.S. Relations, citing friendly relations as indispensable to stability and prosperity in the Asian region, they said.

Cambodia

ASEAN Joint Communiqué Stance Criticized

BK0707060089 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0446 GMT 7 Jul 89

[“ASEAN's Erroneous Stance on the Cambodian Problem”—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 7—The joint communiqué issued at the recent ASEAN ministerial conference concerning Cambodia is nothing but a stick poked into the wheel of the search for a political solution to the decade-long conflict in war-torn Cambodia and undermining peace efforts in the region.

The ASEAN's unconstructive attitude has shown at a time when the public opinion has applauded the considerable progress already made in the process of a negotiated solution to the Cambodian problem, especially the outcome of the JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and the fourth round of talks between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta.

The divergence of views among parties concerned is expected to narrow down alongside the complete pullout of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of September this year simultaneously with the cessation of foreign military aid to the warring Khmer factions and the prevention of the return of the Khmer Rouge's Pol Potists to power.

The people of Cambodia and other countries in the region and elsewhere in the world have shown great expectation for real peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. They are looking forward to contributions from all countries, especially concerned nations to the realization of this goal through an international conference on Cambodia due to be held soon in Paris.

However, some ASEAN member countries have in effect dispersed these hopes. At their just-ended ministerial conference, they proposed the formation of an interim coalition government of Cambodia including the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists held responsible for the deaths of millions of Cambodian people. It is a well-known fact that the Pol Potist criminals remain committed to using force to take over Cambodia to revive the genocidal regime. Yet, ASEAN countries have turned a blind eye to this fact and sought to facilitate the butchers to wrest back power.

ASEAN's proposals have tramped upon the Cambodian people's sacred right to a life free from the threat of genocide. They are running counter to the efforts of the State of Cambodia, the other two Indochinese countries, and the world people for a fair solution to the Cambodian conflict, and for building peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned Cambodia, such proposals fail to meet the urgent demand of the world public for the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government and people vehemently condemn all attempts and vows aimed at encouraging the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists to take part in any future government of Cambodia. We call on all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world to help the Cambodian people with concrete measures and all possible means to cope with a civil war which may occur in Cambodia after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. We will do all we can to bring the coming peace talks and international conference on Cambodia to success but we are determined to heighten our vigilance against the dark designs of the enemy and fight to the end in defence of our country's national independence and our people's happy and prosperous life free from the nightmare of genocide.

The State of Cambodia calls on the ASEAN member countries to adopt a more realistic stance on the Cambodian question and show their clear-cut attitude toward the universally-condemned Pol Pot junta.

Thai Call for Four-Party Government Viewed

BK0707103289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 89

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "An Unreasonable Initiative"—date not given]

[Text] Recently, when large segments of public opinion in the world were expressing concern over and calling for the elimination of the danger of the return to power in Cambodia by the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge, some ruling circles in Bangkok instead proposed the formation of an interim quadripartite coalition government in Cambodia with the participation on an equal-footing of all the warring Cambodian parties, including the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge. This is an unreasonable initiative which

runs counter to the Cambodian people's earnest aspirations for peace. It runs completely against the accords reached during the first and second Jakarta informal meetings—JIM 1 and JIM 2—both of which were attended by Thailand itself.

Of the two key issues in the Cambodian problem, the one concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will reach its solution no later than the end of September. What remains is only the question of eliminating the danger of the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge. This is an important issue which must be solved as soon as possible. Various countries, especially those which have been functioning as a bridge for military and financial aid to the Pol Potist forces, should have a sense of responsibility and contribute to preventing the possible eruption of a civil war and the rebirth of the genocidal regime. However, it is most regrettable that some ruling circles in Bangkok have instead expressed the desire to see created an interim quadripartite government sharing equal rights with the genocidal Pol Potist criminals. This position is unrealistic and does not conform with the present situation in Cambodia where the State of Cambodia is in control of the whole country.

There is no reason for the Cambodian people to accept such an initiative made by some ruling circles in Bangkok, for it can only open the door to enable the genocidal Pol Potists to return easily to the power which, for the past more than 10 years, they have failed to capture through military forces. The Cambodian people who have suffered from the genocidal Pol Potists understand the untold terror generated by their regime.

Once again, we would like to stress that all efforts and attempts to protect the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge and to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs are erroneous and useless in the search for a reasonable solution that would bring peace, stability, and development back to the Cambodian people.

Chea Soth Receives Vietnamese War Veterans

BK2806125389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 June at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, cordially received and held talks with a delegation of Vietnamese war veterans led by Comrade (Do Van Nhung).

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Soth recalled the times when the Vietnamese Army struggled side by side with the Cambodian Army and people to chase out the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, and to topple the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The comrade also told the delegation about the all-around development of the Cambodian society and nation in the past more than

10 years, particularly about the fourth round of unofficial talks between Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk, the amendment of our State of Cambodia's Constitution, and the economic relations between Cambodia and Thailand, which have been welcomed and very vigorously supported by progressive and peace-loving public opinion the world over. Comrade Chea Soth also expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people, particularly the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, which has actively contributed to the cause of the Cambodian motherland's firm development.

Replying, Comrade (Do Van Nhung) expressed great joy at the multiform assistance and support provided by the Cambodian party, government, and people to the delegation's visit. Comrade (Do Van Nhung) highly valued the efforts of the Cambodian party, government, and people to solve the Cambodian problem through negotiations aimed at finding peace and stability for the Angkor land as well as for Southeast Asia.

CGDK Committee for Defense Issues Communique
BK0707074589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 6 Jul 89

[5 July press communique of the three ministers attached to the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Press communique:

1. On 5 July 1989, Their Excellencies Son Sen and Im Chhudet and Prince Norodom Chakrapong, all ministers attached to the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], met to review the situation of the Cambodian people's current struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on Cambodia's battlefields.

2. The three ministers expressed their total support for the 25 June 1989 statement issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance and president of Democratic Kampuchea.

3. The three ministers noted that in the last dry season—October 1988 to April 1989—the Vietnamese aggressors mustered their forces right and left to oppose the Cambodian resistance forces and to retake territories occupied by the resistance forces along the western border and in the interior of country. However, they were bitterly defeated on all battlefields throughout the country, especially on the Phnum Srok, Thmar Puok, Siem Reap, and Pailin fronts.

At the beginning of this rainy season, they were in the most delicate situation compared to the previous ones, as they ran short of fighting forces and spirit and had insufficient supplies of foodstuffs and ammunition.

4. The three ministers held the common view that even though the Vietnamese aggressors suffered such hardships, the Vietnamese were not in the least preparing to withdraw from Cambodia. Instead, they were busy organizing their troops in order to continue opposing the Cambodian resistance forces with the aim of serving their forthcoming deceptive diplomatic exercises.

They continued to conscript our youths as puppet soldiers to serve their war of aggression and to hide troops and armaments in Cambodia.

5. The three ministers expressed their satisfactions with the successful close cooperation among the three Cambodian resistance forces in the past and agreed that the cooperation should be further developed and enhanced in order to thwart the Vietnamese aggressors' imminent plan to retake the occupied territories from the resistance forces.

6. The three ministers called on all independence-, peace-, and justice-loving countries the world over—which have been providing support to the Cambodian people's struggle over the past 10 years—to continue their traditional assistance until the SRV is forced to withdraw all its forces—the regular troops, those disguised as puppet troops, and other forces—from Cambodia under the strict and effective control and supervision of a UN international control mechanism and a UN peacekeeping force in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves without any external interference.

[Dated] 5 July 1989

[Signed] Son Sen, Im Chhudet, Norodom Chakrapong

NADK Communique on SRV Troop Withdrawal
BK0707080189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Press communique of the Combat Department of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) Supreme Command on intensified maneuvers by Hanoi to hide arms and ammunition in Cambodia; dated 7 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Lately, the Hanoi authorities have vociferously clamored that they would withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia by the end of this September. Their repeated, monotonous, nonsensical statements are just skillful maneuvers and a part of their gross deception.

In fact, however, on Cambodia's battlefields the Hanoi aggressors are conducting dark and dirty tricks with the aim of furthering their occupation of Cambodia.

1. Together with hiding the aggressor troops, the Hanoi authorities have stockpiled and are stockpiling arms and ammunition caches in jungles in Cambodian territory—

such as in Sngat and Chrach areas of Chey Sen district, Preah Vihear Province; O Marom and O Keach of Siem Bok district, Stung Treng Province; O Chhungya of Kratie district, Kratie Province; Andong Pich of Andong Pich district, Ratanakiri Province; Prey Khmam at the common border of Stung Treng and Ratanakiri provinces; Rokakor Pram and Trapeang Dong of Tbong Khmum district, Kompong Cham Province; Saseng of Stoung district and Prey Lang of Santuk district, Kompong Thom Province; Prey Chark near Ream of Kompong Som city; O commune of Phnum Sruoch district, Kompong Speu Province; and so on.

2. The Vietnamese have sent fresh troops from Vietnam into Cambodia. The troops were then dispatched to various battlefields in the country. At present, the Vietnamese aggressor forces stationed in Cambodia amount to nearly 120,000 troops.

3. The Hanoi authorities continue to incorporate their aggressor soldiers and commanders wearing the puppet army uniforms and able to speak Cambodian into units of the lackey puppet forces. Those troops, who represent 30 percent of the puppet forces, totalled over 30,000 men by March 1989.

From April to late May 1989 alone, the Vietnamese successively and actively planted more than 10,000 of their troops in the puppet forces. In sum, more than 40,000 Vietnamese troops have been incorporated into the puppet army.

4. The Vietnamese ordered their sub-lieutenants, lieutenants, captains, and lieutenant colonels to learn Cambodian, marry Cambodian women, and implant themselves in various villages. This—part of their present and future strategic goals—is aimed at controlling the state authorities of the puppet regime from the district up to provincial levels.

5. The Vietnamese sent their citizens, numbering over 1.2 million at present, to resettle in Cambodia. Thousands of these settlers have been organized into special forces, sabotage groups, and psychological warfare groups. Their role is to administer naturalized Vietnamese and the Vietnamese residents. These settlers are Vietnam's international forces, ready to implement its strategy at present and in the future.

If Vietnam really wants to withdraw from Cambodia, why it is striving to hide its troops and huge amounts of arms and ammunition in Cambodia? Actually, this is for: 1) threatening and killing people when elections take place; and 2) attacking and destroying the NADK so that Vietnam would have a free hand to attack Cambodia through other means, with the strategic aim of occupying the country forever.

Therefore, the Combat Department of the NADK Supreme Command would like to expose to national and international opinion all the above-mentioned perfidious and malicious maneuvers of the Hanoi aggressors.

The NADK Supreme Command Combat Department earnestly demands that Vietnam withdraw its arms stockpiles, all its troops—including regular and disguised troops, troops in hiding, and armed Vietnamese citizens—and other Vietnamese civilians from Cambodia under the strict control and supervision of a UN international control mechanism.

Only by so doing can real harmony and peace be restored in Cambodia.

[Dated] 7 July 1989

[Signed] Combat Department of the NADK Supreme Command

SRV Opposition to ASEAN Stand Questioned

BK0707091989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Political commentary: "What is Vietnam's Reasonable Solution?"]

[Text] At the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference in the capital of Brunei, ASEAN called for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem, a common stand taken by ASEAN for the forthcoming international conference in Paris. However, Vietnam and its client regime have criticized this ASEAN stand. Vietnam claims that such a call for a comprehensive political solution may hinder a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. In so claiming, Vietnam wants to shift the blame onto ASEAN, implying that ASEAN is trying to obstruct a reasonable solution.

We would like to ask Vietnam: What is its reasonable solution to the Cambodian conflict? No one, however, has any difficulty understanding Vietnam's dark intent. The solution to the problem that the Vietnamese want is none other than to continue maintaining in power the Cambodian group that they have installed there and forcing the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge—whom they ousted from power—to remain in the jungle and continue threatening the security of the country, so that the Vietnamese can use them as a pretext to return to Cambodia. Is this what Vietnam means by reasonable? The word reasonable means something that is correct and just. As for a reasonable solution for Cambodia, it is any solution that would provide correctness and justice for the Cambodians—meaning any solution that would free the Cambodians, who are victims of Vietnamese aggression, from a regime installed in Cambodia by the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, to bring justice to the Cambodians, a provisional Cambodian government should be set up to organize free elections to choose a regime born purely from the will of the Cambodian people.

It is with such a correct objective that ASEAN has called for a comprehensive solution for Cambodia. Whatever demand ASEAN has made certainly does not suit Vietnam, the aggressor of Cambodia, for it does not conform with Vietnam's desire to keep the illegal regime in power in this country. However, this ASEAN demand is to give justice to the Cambodians and is also in line with the just principles of the world. Vietnam's opposition to such a correct solution can only expose even more clearly to the whole world its odious and contemptible features. In its words, Vietnam claims that it does not interfere in Cambodian affairs and that it respects the sovereignty of the Cambodian nation; but by its actions, Vietnam continues to demand that the group of its henchmen remain in power. Vietnam claims that it is so afraid of the Khmer Rouge, but it is opposed to the idea of bringing in an international peacekeeping force to protect the Cambodian people from the Khmer Rouge.

As far as the Cambodian people are concerned, we know only too well Vietnam's true nature. What Vietnam is afraid of is not the return to power by the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge. What it is afraid of most is a solution that would not allow it to keep in power a group of Khmer Rouge that it has installed in power, and that would eliminate the threat posed by the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge—which is needed to give Vietnam a pretext to poke its nose into Cambodia again.

In conclusion, Vietnam so far has not given up its ambitions, although it has announced that it would withdraw all troops from Cambodia; for Vietnam continues to oppose any correct solution for Cambodia and to insist on a solution that would open the door for Vietnam to continue occupying Cambodia. If Vietnam stubbornly holds onto such an odious and somber design, can there be peace for Cambodia? Can the international conference on Cambodia achieve any success? We will get the answers to these questions only in the future.

Vietnam Said Not Preparing for Withdrawal
BK0607021889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Station editorial: "Vietnamese Troops Renew Their Shelling of Thai Territory"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities' forces have continued their operations along the Cambodian-Thai border, repeatedly conducting intelligence activities against Thai territory and arrogantly firing artillery shells into Thai villages, killing the Thai people and destroying their property. The shellings have been carried out by the Hanoi authorities' troops in Dangrek, Malai-Sisophon, and the Chanthaburi-Trat regions. On occasions they have fired thousands of shells per day over several consecutive days. Is this a sign of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia?

Given this sort of evidence, some people might wonder whether Vietnam is really preparing to withdraw from Cambodia, or if it is really interested in providing a solution to its war of aggression against Cambodia at the upcoming international conference in Paris.

The Cambodian people and the overwhelming majority of countries and people the world over already know the answers to those questions.

Paper's Comments on Aid Supply Criticized
BK0107020489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jun 89

["News commentary" entitled: "The Hanoi Authorities Have Resorted to Various Maneuvers in an Attempt to Further Occupy Cambodia"]

[Text] In a report on 28 June, NHAN DAN newspaper of the Hanoi authorities stated that there still exist many difficult problems which are obstacles to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. It added that the supply of aid to the Cambodian patriotic forces has created an obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. But, the Hanoi authorities have never mentioned the supply of massive Soviet military aid to Vietnam, including modern tanks and hundreds of pieces of heavy artillery.

This is just another maneuver launched openly by the Hanoi authorities as a pretext for them to further occupy Cambodia.

Externally, the Hanoi authorities have resorted to such a deceitful maneuver. Meanwhile, they have been continuing to hide huge numbers of arms, ammunition, and war materiel in all parts of Cambodia. The Vietnamese aggressor troops disguised as puppet soldiers are being introduced into the puppet army and sent to implant themselves among the more than 1,200,000 Vietnamese nationals disguising themselves as Cambodian citizens. This is a trick to prepare themselves to eventually emerge the victor.

However, the Cambodian people will not allow the Hanoi authorities to succeed in their deceitful maneuvers. The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the other Cambodian patriotic resistance forces have jointly and successively exposed, condemned, and frustrated the Hanoi authorities' maneuvers.

Laos

Nguyen Vinh Linh, Delegation End Visit

Linh Meet With Lao Amity Group
BK0607142589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Report by station correspondent Tran Trong Truy — with portions recorded]

[Summary] "During their recent visit to Laos, aside from their cordial meetings with the high-ranking Lao party and state leaders, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen

Van Linh and other comrades in our high-level party delegation also had many other intimate meetings with the Lao people and working class, the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Vietnamese residents.

At a cordial meeting with members of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his party were briefed on the association by its President Maisouk Saisompheng. The comrade general secretary was elated over the successful activities of the association. He said:

[Begin recording] "The solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples were built by the first Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian members of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh. These first Indochinese communists had mixed with all social strata of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples to educate and organize them and to motivate to struggle. Therefore, today and forever this solidarity will never be broken by any force. Instead, it will become increasingly closer. This is a special kind of solidarity. I warmly welcome the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association." [end recording]

In response to the aspiration of the Vietnamese residents in Vientiane, our party delegation had very intimate meetings with members of the Vietnamese community. Right in the first minutes of the meeting, the comrade general secretary cordially said:

[Begin recording] "I thank you, brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces who came to see our delegation as representatives of Overseas Vietnamese in Laos. Although Laos and Vietnam are not too far from each other, you are still away from the homeland. For this reason, your feelings toward the homeland are all the more sacred and profound. I have had the same experience. In the past, once I had to leave the country and lived in Cambodia to carry out revolutionary work. No sooner had I crossed the border into Cambodia, which was in fact only a few kilometers away, than I became homesick immediately. That happened after I had traveled by boat for only 15 minutes and after somebody said 'We are now inside Cambodia.' Suddenly, I felt sad and missed the homeland. I am sure that you have also had the same feelings. Therefore, meeting you here, I think I can understand you very well, and I earnestly wish that our compatriots living in fraternal Laos will contribute as best they can to this construction of this country. I warmly welcome you, brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces." [end recording]

Nguyen Huu Binh, president of the Overseas Vietnamese Association in Vientiane, briefed the comrade general secretary and his party on the living conditions and feelings of the Vietnamese residents.

On the afternoon of 3 July, after concluding his talks with the Lao party delegation, party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Chairman of Council of Ministers Do

Muoi, and other members of the Vietnamese delegation paid a visit to Riverway Transportation Company No. 1 of the Lao Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications in Vientiane. Company Director (Somphan Dengchampa) informed the distinguished Vietnamese guests that his company, founded in 1976, now had a work force of 280 including 42 Vietnamese specialists. Over the past 10 years, the company has built 3 barges and 56 boats of 100-200 metric-ton capacity each. Recently, it has formed a joint venture with the shipbuilding sector of Vietnam.

"Talking with Lao and Vietnamese cadres and workers, the comrade general secretary welcomed the outstanding achievements of the two countries' workers who were toiling day and night to overcome difficulties day and to build ships of Vietnamese-Lao friendship. He expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Vietnamese workers and specialists. He cordially asked them to stand up so that he could personally talk to them. He wished the company more success in production, thereby contributing to strengthening the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries."

During its stay, our party delegation also toured That Louang Temple, which was built nearly 500 years ago. "The walls of each small stupas on the temple's ground still bear some commandments the meaning of which are still relevant. They say: 'There must be morality in life,' 'One must make sacrifice for common interests,' 'Let us live honestly, let us show good will toward others,' 'Let us tell no lies,' or 'Let us match words with deeds,' 'Talk less, do more,' 'Love your fellowmen,' 'Defend your homeland.' After reading the commandments, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh told the Lao and Vietnamese friends who were accompanying him: So, several hundred years ago, our forefathers had already written a resolution for us.

"Everyone burst out laughing approvingly."

Kaysone Phomvihane Interviewed

BK0607101589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Interview with Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, by unidentified NHAN DAN special correspondent—date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Question 1: The visit to fraternal Laos by our comrade party general secretary was very short. We have learned that the two [party] delegations had worked very intensively. If possible, please give us an assessment of this meeting.

Answer: I can tell you that we and the comrade leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] meet very often. This is a time-honored binding tradition. Since the fourth congress of our party and the Sixth CPV Congress, we have met with Comrade Nguyen Van Linh

every year to inform each other of the situation and exchange views. But since the Fourth LPRP Congress and the Sixth CPV Congress, this was the first time that a high-level CPV delegation came to our country for a visit. We met at a time when the international and regional situations are undergoing far-reaching changes, many fraternal socialist are conducting restructuring and renovation, and our countries themselves are realizing renovation along the guidelines laid down by their party congresses. We have enjoyed new favorable conditions and have recorded new achievements, but at the same time we have faced new and complex trials. That is why this working visit by the Vietnamese delegation was especially important. This was an opportunity for us to exchange views on world and regional issues and on the question of socialist construction in each country. We have met in three sessions to inform each other of the situation and exchange views in a spirit of complete mutual trust. We also had private exchanges of views with Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. We are very happy to tell you that we have had total identity of view on all issues raised for consideration.

Question 2: Comrade, during your talks, our comrade general secretary and you have time and again stressed the special relations of friendship between the two parties, the two states, and the two peoples in the new situation. Would you please tell our readers more about these relations?

Answer: This matter has a long history. We remember that when Uncle Ho was still with us, one day we were received by him in Hanoi. Even now I can still have a vivid memory of that intimate working session in his home. When we discussed the relations between the two parties, the two states, and the two peoples, Uncle Ho and we all realized that aside from the relations between the two parties which shared a common communist ideal and between the two neighboring socialist countries, the relations between our two parties and peoples were also marked by a close attachment that made them different from the ties between any other countries. Uncle Ho and we shared the same thoughts. Uncle Ho tapped his forehead with his fingers and said: We must call our relationship a special one.

We totally agreed with Uncle Ho, because this is a historical fact. The history of our parties and peoples has experienced many ups and downs, and ties like ours, which were developed in difficult times, are normally unforgettable because they are fostered with the blood of the combatants and people of the two countries. The history of the struggle of the Lao people as well as that of the Vietnamese people has proven that the loyal solidarity, the special relations, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, the two states, and the two peoples is a matter of vital importance to the destiny of each country, a law of development of the revolution of each country, a priceless asset of the two parties and peoples.

Now that each country has won back independence and freedom, there still are numerous difficulties and very great trials. For this reason, we need to support each other even more, just like our two country support each other with their backs leaning on the Truong Son Range. Each country is carrying out all-round renovation in conformity with the situation of its socialist construction. However, renovation does not mean that principles have to be broken and traditions discarded. We must renovate but we must also remain steady. Each country must choose its own suitable forms and steps in socialist construction. But, anyway, our experiences are similar. In the new situation, we will further broaden our relations with other countries of the world, but we will lay even greater emphasis on the traditional special relations that have been and will be the main source of each country's strength. In our talks, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Do Muoi, and we expressed our views and agreed that in the new situation, more than ever before, we must strengthen the loyal and pure special relations of friendship between Laos and Vietnam and that it is the responsibility of each party to foster these relations and make them everlasting and perpetuate them from generation to generation. These special relations are to be reflected in all fields, but we must put our heads together to find forms, formulas, and methods suitable to the new situation to translate these special relations of friendship into reality with ever higher quality and efficiency.

Although our talks were very short, we did understand each other. For this reason, though our words were few, our mutual understanding are considerable. Our Lao people have a saying that a tree remains green owing to its strong roots. You, as journalists, must also contribute to fostering these special relations between our two parties, our two states, and our two peoples.

High-Level CPV Delegation Departs

BK0407141589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1240 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Report with recorded effects on departure of high-level delegation of Communist Party of Vietnam, led by SRV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, at Wattai Airport on 4 July, by station correspondents Sangkhan Choumkhamphan and Vansai Pavin-gnan]

[Text] After ending a 3-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] this afternoon, the high-level delegation of the SRV left for home by special plane. Following is a report by our national radio correspondents from Wattai Airport, Vientiane, on the departure of the delegation:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified correspondent] After ending the 3-day official friendship visit to the LPDR with a glorious success, the high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, left for home this afternoon.

During the visit, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his delegation laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary combatants to pay respects to the heroic Lao combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. They also held meetings with various comrade Lao party and state leaders in a friendly atmosphere, attended a grand rally organized to welcome the delegation by representatives of the people of all strata in Vientiane, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in the capital of Vientiane.

The motorcade of the high-level Vietnamese delegation arrived at Wattai Airport from the government guest house at 1530 when the official send-off ceremony began. [band is heard playing a song] Seeing Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and the Vietnamese delegation off at the airport today were Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; various comrade Political Bureau members and alternate Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee; comrades members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; diplomats of socialist and friendly countries to Laos; and a large crowd of Vientiane residents and Overseas Vietnamese residing in Vientiane.

After alighting from the motorcade, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane escorted Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to the platform to pay respects to the national flags. [band is heard playing Lao and Vietnamese national anthems respectively; national anthems are followed by marching song]

[Commander of Lao People's Army honor guard] I, Captain Kham Phuei Kolaphon, commander of the honor guard of the Lao People's Army [LPA], would like to report to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The LPA honor guard wholeheartedly hails the delegation's success in paying the official friendship visit to the LPDR. I now would like to invite you, comrade, to review the guard of honor. [band is again heard playing a marching song]

[Second unidentified correspondent] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh is now inspecting the LPA honor guard amid the playing of a marching song by the LPA musical band. After reviewing the LPA honor guard, the Vietnamese residents in Vientiane presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh then walked through the line of Vientiane residents who stood with smiling faces ready to greet him. The residents began clapping their hands to mark the success of the visit to Laos by the high-level CPV delegation. [applause is heard in background] Also standing in a row to bid farewell to Comrade Nguyen

Van Linh at the airport were Lao military officers. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh shook hands with the officers in a friendly manner. At the end of the officers' line, diplomats of various fraternal socialist and friendly countries to Laos were waiting to greet the Vietnamese leader. In addition, a number of other Lao party and state leaders were on hand to see Comrade Nguyen Van Linh off at Wattai Airport. Several 2 December Young Pioneer girls presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his delegation on this occasion.

Before boarding the special plane, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and the SRV delegation shook hands and embraced, in a warm and friendly manner, the various Lao party and state leaders present. The special plane then left the airport for home at 1545. [plane is heard taxiing]

This is Sangkhan Choumksamphan and Vansai Pavinphan reporting with sound effects from Wattai Airport, Vientiane. [end recording]

Joint Communiqué Issued

BK0407162289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
at 1400 GMT on 4 Jul 89

["Excerpts" of joint communiqué issued "on the occasion of the visit to Laos by a high-level Vietnamese party delegation led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh from July 2-4 at the invitation of party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane"; issued in Vientiane on 4 July]

[Text] In response to an invitation of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 2-4 July 1989. During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and delegation laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary combatants to commemorate the heroic Lao combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation, held cordial meetings with Lao party and state leaders, attended a grand rally organized to welcome the delegation by representatives of the people of all strata in Vientiane capital, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane capital.

Comrade General Secretary General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and the two delegations held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

The two sides were unanimous on all issues raised for consideration.

Attending the talks on the Lao side were:

1. Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA); 2. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, acting president of the Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC); 3. Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; 4. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs; 5. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; 6. Comrade General Sisavat Keobounphan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; 7. Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; 8. Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party and state Supervision Committee; 9. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and minister of education and sports; 10. Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the party Central Committee; 11. Comrade Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense; 12. Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade and economic relations; and 13. Comrade Bouasi Chaleunsouk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the SRV.

Attending on the Vietnamese side were:

1. Comrade Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; 2. Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; 3. Comrade Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission; 4. Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of Vietnamese subcommittee in the Vietnam-Laos Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Committee; 5. Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and 6. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane informed the Vietnamese delegation of the implementation of the resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress and the great achievements in the implementation of the fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions of the plenums of the party Central Committee in national construction and defense, particularly in the last 2 years, implementing the political and socioeconomic renovation and broadening of relations with foreign countries.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh warmly welcomed the great achievements in all fields of the fraternal Lao people and the positive changes in the political, economic and social fields in Laos as well as the increasing position and international prestige of the LPDR. Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh valued highly the correct and creative line of the LPRP, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party forged and tested in decades of leading the fraternal Lao people of various ethnic groups in the struggle for national liberation, national defense and construction.

Comrade CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh informed the Lao leader of the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, particularly the resolution of the 6th plenum of the CPV Central Committee, and the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defense.

For his part, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane warmly welcomed and highly praised the great successes of the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle for the liberation of South Vietnam and national reunification, in their socialist construction and national defense over the past 40 years as well as in discharging their internationalist duty, especially their great achievements in the all-round renovation initiated by the sixth party congress. These successes proved the correct and creative line of the CPV, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, raised the position and prestige of the SRV in the international arena, contributed to increasing the strength of socialism and strongly encouraged the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress all over the world.

The two general secretaries noted with satisfaction and pride the constant development of the special friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, a guarantee of the victory of the revolution of each country. The unfailing and pure solidarity between Vietnam and Laos fostered by President Ho Chi Minh on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will last forever and develop irresistibly.

They unanimously noted that in the new situation the revolutionary struggle of the people of each country will enjoy many advantages, though there are new difficulties and trials ahead.

The two sides underlined the necessity to consolidate and develop the traditional special friendship and all-round solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, and further raise the efficiency and quality of their wholehearted mutual assistance on the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, in the interests of the two peoples and of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

They expressed the firm confidence of the CPV and the LPRP in the final victory of socialism. The road to that goal for agriculturally backward and war-torn countries like Vietnam and Laos is long and strewn with obstacles and trials, but victory is certain. That glorious cause can and will certainly be brought to victory if the leading revolutionary party firmly grasps Marxism-Leninism and creatively applies it to the concrete historic conditions of the time, bases itself on the people, knows how to unite them, relies on the worker-peasant-intellectual alliance and international solidarity, and steadfastly marches forward on the road to socialism.

They took great pleasure in the fine development of the time-honoured special relations between the CPV and the LPRP, and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Vietnam and Laos warmly welcomed the great achievements obtained by the fraternal Cambodian people in all fields under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and expressed their deep admiration for the growth and development of the Kampuchean revolution as well as the unceasing growth of the State of Cambodia, and sincerely wished the Cambodian people success in building an independent, sovereign, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia in its territorial integrity.

They noted with satisfaction that the joint declaration announced on April 5, 1989 by the People's Republic of Cambodia, the LPDR and the SRV on the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia by late September 1989 which must be carried out simultaneously with the prevention of the restoration of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, cessation of military aid to the Cambodian parties, and ending of foreign intervention has been gaining sympathy and support from large sections of the world public.

The SRV and the LPDR fully support the correct stand and goodwill of the State of Cambodia as expounded by Chairman Hun Sen at first and second Jakarta informal talks [JIM] and at his meetings with Prince Sihanouk aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia and bringing about a political solution to the Cambodia issue. Vietnam and Laos are convinced that the countries in Southeast Asia and all the countries concerned will continue to work actively for a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodia question on the basis

of respect for the Cambodian people's self-determination, noninterference in the internal affairs of the Cambodian people, and for the establishment of a Southeast Asia of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship and cooperation.

The two general secretaries reaffirmed the Vietnamese and Lao parties and states' policy of constantly strengthening their solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, considering this an important factor to ensure the success of each country's socialist construction and national defense.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the strongly developing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia has led to the improvement of relations between ASEAN countries and Vietnam, Laos as well as Cambodia. The joint efforts made by countries in the region have created favourable conditions for building a Southeast Asia in peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, cooperation and without nuclear weapons. The SRV and the LPDR have long tried their utmost to help render the political atmosphere between the countries on the Indochinese peninsula and the ASEAN countries healthy. The two sides held that the development of the relations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia With Thailand, their close neighbor, on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of noninterference into each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits, and peaceful coexistence will positively contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

The Vietnamese side fully supports the LPDR's policy to restore and develop its friendly relations with the PRC.

The Lao side fully supports the SRV in normalizing its relations with the PRC through meetings and talks to settle discords between the two countries. The two sides hailed the results of the recent Sino-Soviet summit and held that the normalization of relations between the two big parties and socialist countries positively contributes to peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The two sides shared the view that the world situation is witnessing profound and quick changes in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. They stressed that to struggle for the maintenance of world peace, prevention of the nuclear arms race and abolition of the danger of a nuclear holocaust is the most urgent task of mankind. The two general secretaries highly valued and fully supported the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives aimed at easing tension in the world and in various regions.

The two sides reaffirmed the two parties' determination to strengthen their cooperation, solidarity and friendship with all communist and workers' parties on the basis of

equality and respect for each party's independence and sovereignty in the interest of the international communist and workers movement and of peace, independence and freedom of all nations.

The two sides affirmed their solidarity with and support for the struggle of peoples in various countries in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides held that the results of the official friendship visit to the LPDR by the high-level delegation of the CPV headed by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh will open up new period for strengthening the special unfailing and pure solidarity and close allround cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh expressed sincere thanks for the warm hospitality accorded the Vietnamese delegation by the LPRP, the LPDR Government and the Lao people of various ethnic groups.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh invited General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane to pay an official friendship visit to the SRV. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Vientiane, 4 July 1989

Daily Hails Visit

BK0507102689 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
5 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 5 (KPL)—"PASASON," the organ of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] today frontpages an editorial acclaiming the success of the official friendly visit to Laos of a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by its general secretary, Nguyen Van Linh, and Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

Elaborating the success borne out of the visit, the editorial pointed out that both sides had exchanged ideas on important question which received unanimity of view. The sides emphasized on the need to further effectively and qualitatively strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and special solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Touching on the joint communique reached at the end of the visit, the editorial indicated that it could become a mechanism for further consolidating the existing relations and cooperation between the two countries, thus it was a landmark of the new phase of development of bilateral relations, cooperation and special solidarity. This state of affairs is in line with the aspiration of both peoples and those of the region and the world alike.

The success of the visit, the editorial went on to say, was a driving force to boost the moral Lao people in materialising the resolutions of the 4th congress of the LPRP

and at the same time, they would strive for further strengthening the relations of friendship and special solidarity between the two countries.

Philippines

NDF's Ocampo Warns Against U.S. Intervention

HK0707080189 Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK
in English 21 Jun 89 p 35

[Letter signed by Satur C. Ocampo and published under rubric "Democratic Space"—date and location not given]

[Text] Time is fast running out for the Aquino government on the question of U.S. military bases and installations in the Philippines.

U.S. imperialism uses these bases to wage war and aggression in the Asia-Pacific region. In the Philippines, they are instrumental in prolonging the people's misery, for they are used to impose and maintain the prevailing system of social injustice, economic backwardness and undemocratic government. They are a barrier to the attainment of true national sovereignty and independence, national unity and progress. They are a major stumbling block to peace in our country.

There remains little doubt by now that the Aquino regime intends to retain the U.S. bases after 1991. Yet it insists that its options remain open.

The National Democratic Front [NDF] challenges the Aquino government to make a definitive declaration of its intent, so the entire Filipino people may know what to expect. In February 1986 they were deceived into welcoming a new government that promised to be the exact opposite of the Marcos fascist puppet regime. Public anger is rapidly mounting over the Aquino regime's blatant puppetry. Still, Mrs. Aquino has the chance to redeem herself by decisively rejecting any move to extend the stay of the bases.

Such a move would constitute a major step forward in the search for genuine and lasting peace.

If the Aquino government took such a step—through an official declaration or executive act affirming that, one, it will terminate the current executive agreement on the U.S. bases by 1991 and, two, that it will not enter into a new bases treaty with the U.S. after that—the National Democratic Front would not hesitate to immediately declare a unilateral ceasefire and enter into negotiations for a comprehensive political settlement and a peaceful end to the civil war.

If, however, the Aquino government continues to abdicate its responsibilities to the nation, the NDF calls upon the revolutionary Filipino people to themselves dismantle the bases.

The successful operation carried out last Sunday by commandos of the New People's Army against the Clark Air Base communications facilities in Benguet demonstrates the increasing effectiveness of a revolutionary army that enjoys the people's full support.

We are determined to make U.S. imperialism pay dearly for the continuing stay of its bases and its escalating intervention in our people's affairs.

We are confident that the Filipino and American peoples, as well as all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, will rally to our just cause—and it shall be won.

Adviser Seeks Security Council Talks on Bases

HK0607112589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 5 Jul 89 p 7

[Excerpt] National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto has said that the National Security Council (NSC) should tackle the issues on the presence of U.S. bases here and the country's relations with socialist countries. He stopped short, however, of calling on the President to convene the moribund council.

Ileto also indicated that the National Security Office (NSO) would be more involved in the laying down of government policies on various issues as he disclosed that the office was in the process of beefing up its personnel and hiring "qualified people." Defense Undersecretary Fortunato Abat recently joined Ileto to become the latter's deputy.

Asked by reporters why the NSO was expanding when the NSC had never been convened since the Aquino Administration began, Ileto said: "We will surprise you one day. I have done the groundwork already."

Ileto said there was need to convene the council to discuss "many important issues." He explained that "relations with socialist countries and the bases issue should be deliberated by the council itself."

Ileto also said members of the opposition like Senate minority floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice-President Salvador Laurel could be barred from the council.

"The rule is that the Opposition may or may not be invited to attend the council," he said.

On the bases issue, Ileto said it would be difficult for the Government to set up a mechanism to detect the presence of nuclear weapons in the bases here.

Ileto added that he would presume the Americans had nuclear weapons in the bases just as he would presume the Russians also had them in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

"In a state of war, in a state of preparations for war, you would presume (there are nuclear weapons)," Ileto said. "I am talking about if I were a military officer—making decisions on these things to find out all the weapons used for war."

"But that is a presumption," Ileto pointed out. "I don't want to be quoted saying there is (nuclear presence in the bases) or there is none. Sabit iyon e. [that could put me in trouble] Just take the risk."

It could be remembered that Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Jose Ingle said weeks back that it was a foregone conclusion that there were nuclear weapons in the bases. He later retracted his statement. [passage omitted]

Ambassador to U.S. on Anti-Aquino Drive

HK0607112189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 5 Jul 89 p 7

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez has alerted Manila on the "unrelenting campaign" of private groups to present the Aquino government before the U.S. Congress as a human rights violator, saying their recent efforts may reduce U.S. assistance to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

In a telex to Manila, Pelaez said the campaign of U.S. human rights groups had reached the U.S. Congress, particularly the Congressional Human Rights Caucus which deals with the issue.

The Caucus, headed by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-California) and John Porter (R-Illinois), viewed Wednesday last week a slide presentation on military abuses in the Philippines and heard witnesses from the U.S. State Department and from private groups.

Pelaez said the slide presentation was critical to the Aquino government, focusing on "social inequities and sufferings of civilians displaced by military operations."

The presentation, said Pelaez in his telex to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus and copy furnished to Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, was "aimed at cutting military assistance to the Philippines."

During the staff briefing, Eugene Casper Jr., director for Justice and Peace of the Maryknoll Fathers, called attention to mass evacuations in Sipalay, Negros Occidental, last month because of AFP operations.

Casper, who also directs the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, said the AFP had prevented the Negros refugees from seeking refuge in churches.

Another witness, Mary Ochs, told the Committee she had observed mass evacuations resulting from the operations of regular and paramilitary forces of the AFP.

Nacionalista Party official Homobono Adaza, who attended the hearing, said the U.S. decision to support Mrs. Aquino is "a big mistake". He said under Mrs. Aquino the New People's Army forces have increased to 24,600 from a previous 12,600 in 1985.

But Charles Salmon Jr., director of the Philippine Affairs of the State Department, presented a "positive view" of the Aquino government, citing the improvement of the economic and political situation since Mrs. Aquino became President, Pelaez said.

"He reaffirmed U.S. policy of unequivocal support for the Aquino government and termed the slide presentation as clear propaganda, having intentionally avoided the mention of communist insurgency....," Pelaez said.

Nevertheless, Pelaez said, "much remains to be done to correct the public's perception of the human rights situation in the Philippines due to the unrelenting campaign of human rights groups."

Pelaez said President Aquino should invite Lantos and Porter and their staff to visit Manila "to have a first hand look" at the human rights situation in the country.

The position of the Catholic Church on human rights should also be heard in Washington because "the perception at the Hill [U.S. Congress] is that there is a cleavage between the church and the state," Pelaez said.

Committee To Probe Conditions Set for Aid Pledges
HK0707050189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The Senate Committee on Economic Affairs plans to summon Roberto Villanueva, chairman of the Philippine Aid Plan Coordinating Council. The committee, headed by Senator Vicente Paterno, will ask Villanueva to report on the \$32.5 [as heard] billion in assistance pledged by some countries for the Philippines. Villanueva is presently in Tokyo to attend the pledging session. The committee wants Villanueva to attend the Senate's opening session on 25 July to explain if any new conditions have been set by the World Bank and the countries which have pledged to grant aid to the Philippines. Paterno said that to the best of his knowledge, no conditions had been set by the donors before the pledging session began on 3 July.

Meanwhile, Mr Villanueva has given an assurance that no conditions have been set by the donor countries involved in the aid program. He said that any conditions set in connection with the Philippine Aid Plan have been set by the Philippines. Among the conditions, he said, are a sustained 6.5 percent growth and an inflation rate lower than 10 percent. Nineteen countries and 12 institutions have pledged to give a total of \$3.5 billion in soft loans and grants.

National Security Assessed During Aquino Trip
HK0707034989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino leaves for Europe tomorrow, Saturday, assured that everything is all right. Threats to security from the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] are not that serious, and a rightist coup attempt is foolish. This is the assessment made by the Cabinet Committee on National Security [words indistinct] chaired by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez. Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus, in a brief talk with Malacanang newsmen, said the president's purpose in going to Europe is to seek more trade and investments to sustain the economy and improve the people's livelihood.

[Begin recording] The assessment of the threats is that they are not that serious, they are very mild. One has always to take risks, but there is always the calculation [words indistinct] there is much more to the game [words indistinct] facing us. This is really not that serious [words indistinct] of the situation. She can still make her trip, as an indication that the threats are not that serious. [end recording]

De Villa Says Military Ready
HK0607135389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today asserted that the government Armed Forces is ready to face any situation that may occur during the absence of President Aquino.

De Villa issued the statement to allay fears that trouble could erupt, especially in the event of former President Marcos' death:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] As I have said sometime ago, we have adequate funds and preparations that will assure our people that we will be able to maintain stability and the security of the nation in her absence. Except for the outbursts of assassinations coming from the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] by the Sparrow units, I think it is quite stable and secure. They have to be able to make this important trip. [end recording]

De Villa also advised all police, military, and government members and officials to take extra precautions for their own safety. De Villa issued the call following a spate of attacks by suspected NPA members in the greater Manila area. He said that National Capital Region Command Chief General Rodolfo Biazon and Capital Command [Capcom] Chief General Alexander Aguirre have started enforcing measures in order to curb or stop the CPP-NPA's assassination and terrorist activities, adding that the authorities have been doing their best to ensure the safety of everybody:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] It pays to be careful and it pays to be alert. On the other hand, organizationally, General Biazon and General Aguirre of the Capcom have taken, and are still taking, additional measures to stop this spate of terrorism and assassinations coming from the CPP-NPA side. [end recording]

More NPA Hitmen Said in Metro Manila
HK0707043789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] has escalated further its urban terrorist campaign, with some 450 Sparrow hitmen deployed or about to be fielded around Metro Manila. This was disclosed by Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre, chief of the National Capital Regional Command [Capcom], during the 22d anniversary celebration of the PC [Philippine Constabulary]-Capcom and the Metropolitan Police Force at Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Taguig. Aguirre's announcement came in the wake of a series of slayings of police and civilian officials, including two police chiefs in Metro Manila during the past 15 days. To counter the communist urban offensive, Aguirre said a special operations task force has been mobilized to fight the communist hitmen.

Human Rights Groups Urge NPA To Review Policy
HK0607113989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Jul 89 p 3

[By Nimfa Rueda]

[Text] Human rights groups yesterday called on the Communist New People's Army [NPA] to review its policy toward non-combatants during guerilla operations following the massacre of at least 39 anti-communist vigilantes in a Davao del Sur town recently.

Some 100 organizations under the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA) described the June 25 killing of vigilantes belonging to the Ituman cult in Sitio Rano in Digos town as "grossly irresponsible, utterly inhuman and highly condemnable."

The NPA, which had owned the killing, claimed its members only defended themselves in an attack by the anti-communist vigilantes.

But PAHRA said "there can be no justification" for the killing and the subsequent beheading of two of the victims.

"The killing of women and children violates fundamental, humanitarian laws the NPA has itself sworn to uphold," PAHRA spokesperson Mercy Contreras said in a statement.

It was the first time PAHRA, a staunch critic of military abuses, spoke on the incident. Before the group broke its silence, the military accused PAHRA of ignoring rights violations committed by communist rebels.

PAHRA also criticized what it said was a move by the military to arm more civilians in response to the incident.

"Arming ordinary civilians or anti-communist groups will not solve the insurgency problem," PAHRA said as it reiterated its call for the disbandment of all vigilante groups.

Meanwhile, two of the survivors presented to newsmen by the United Church of Christ (UCCP) yesterday said the killing did not take place inside the church as reported earlier but in a house right behind the chapel.

Helen Ayap, whose husband Ruben was slain in the attack, said some of the NPA guerrillas were her relatives.

Speaking through an interpreter, Ayap said the NPA was seeking a dialog with the cultists before the clash occurred.

Church's Open Letter to NDF, Government
HK0707090589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jul 89 p 7

[Boxed Advertisement: "Justice, Not Vengeance"]

[Text]An Open Letter to the National Democratic Front and the Philippine Government:

We from the Human Right, Justice and Peace Desk, together with various other bodies of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP), and the Human Rights Desk of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) deeply grieve over 37 members of our church in Sitio Lower Rano, Binaton, Digos, Davao del Sur who were killed by members of the New People's Army on June 25, 1989.

We condemn this heinous act and, in the name of the victims, demand justice. Yet in this time of grief, we recognize that we must not succumb to hate and vengeance. Such will only serve to further the bloodshed. As a church committed to a just and lasting peace, we call on the National Democratic Front [NDF] to acknowledge full responsibility for the massacre and to ensure that never again will this tragedy occur. We also remind the Philippine Government to recognize that its military approach to solve insurgency inevitably leads to the escalation of the level of human suffering in the country today. To the National Democratic Front:

You claim to be a responsible alternative to the present government. The massacre in Digos raises grave questions about the consistency of your efforts toward social transformation based on justice.

We have completed our initial fact-finding in Lower Rano. According to our reports, members of the New People's Army killed 37 persons and wounded ten. All victims were part of the United Church of Christ. Three of those killed were armed with guns, at least two had bolos. Most of the victims were women and children who were killed as a result of the repeated strafing of the house behind the UCCP Chapel. Two bodies were beheaded.

According to your letter to the Coalition for Peace dated April 11, 1988, you declared your adherence to and willingness to abide by the provisions of Protocol II of the Geneva conventions on the conduct of war. In that letter, you stated that you have instructed your combatants "to ensure that their conduct of the people's war adheres to and complies with Protocol II provisions particularly those guaranteeing the rights of civilians (especially women and children) and prisoners of war."

In a statement dated May 18, 1989, the National Democratic Front of Negros condemned human rights violations committed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines by invoking the Protocol's rules by which "unarmed and non-combatant civilians are protected persons' even if they be political constituents of a belligerent force" (MALAYA June 3, 1989, p. 6).

Obviously, these protocols were broken.

We recognize the responsibility shown by the New People's Army in accepting their guilt. Of course, no apology however sincere can relieve the pain and grief of the bereaved. No claim of "defensive action" can excuse the slaughter of innocents.

The National Democratic Front-Southern Mindanao has reportedly begun an investigation and will undertake "all steps to rectify whatever errors were committed and to mete out justice when justice is due" (MANILA CHRONICLE, July 1, 1989, p. 1).

We can only hope that this investigation will be conducted with appropriate objectivity and transparency. On behalf of the Lower Rano congregation, we demand that the National Democratic Front properly indemnify the victims and that the NDF send, direct to the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, a full explanation of the following:

1. Why was the house strafed without investigation as to whether the occupants were armed or not, and again after such was known?
2. Why did a "defensive action" result in the beheading of two bodies?
3. Why did your combatants enter the community at a time of worship?
4. Can you explain the disappearance of money and belongings from the home of the church treasure?

5. As the people involved belong to a tribal community, how did you take their indigenous practices into account?

As the aggrieved church, we claim the legal right and moral responsibility to represent the victims. We are prepared to participate in the proceedings. All of God's children—Human and rebel, soldier and civilian, tribal and lowlander—deserve justice. We expect nothing less from those who claim to speak for the oppressed.

To the Philippine Government:

We all grieve over the death of our brothers and sisters in lower Rano and for our country at war. We hold the insurgent forces responsible for this terroristic act. Yet, as citizens and Christians, we are also called to address our government about policies which sow dissension and hatred in this land.

We have received reports from our congregations in Southern Mindanao that the Armed Forces of the Philippines has been using some of our churches and chapels as bases of operation. Our pastors tell us that rural congregations have been organized into anticommunist vigilante units and fanatical cuts. Worse yet, government forces have armed these groups, using them as instruments in their counter-insurgency effort.

Through this policy, some members of our church have been drawn into the armed council and the distinction between combatant and civilian has narrowed to a thin, gray line. Further, the use of churches as camps during military operations invites suspicion and hostility from opposing forces and turns the church and its members into targets. Such occupation of church property is a clear violation of Article 16 of Protocol of the Geneva Conventions which prohibits the use of places of worship in support of the military effort."

In the case of the UCCP church in lower Rano, our members there have told us that the military enticed and coerced members of the community into joining their anti-communist movement. It has been reported that some members of the Christian Youth Fellowship and other members of the congregation had participated in surveillance as well as military operations.

This of course in no way excuses the attack on our congregation. But neither does the attack excuse the tragedy which is now unfolding and for which we must hold the government responsible.

According to members of our fact-finding team, high-powered weapons are currently being supplied by the military to 'anyone willing to undergo a fifteen-day training course.' We understand that many are taking this course, and will subsequently be sent out to fight insurgents. This will only lead to more senseless deaths.

In an open letter dated October 20, 1987, the leadership of the UCCP called on President Corazon Aquino "to dismantle all armed and violent groups and fanatical cults" and "respond to the insurgency through sincere negotiations." Our pleas were ignored.

We agree with the President's 1986 statement that the "roots of insurgency are in the unjust socio-economic structures that oppress the people." We call on the President to address the insurgency under the Biblical injunction of "beating swords into plowshares." Let us not burn our rebel communities into battlefields and our churches into garrisons. Let us not turn this tragedy into a carnival for propaganda. Above all, let us not allow the spirit of vengeance to engulf us. Let our claim to be a Christian nation bring us to the path of justice and peace.

An Appeal and an Offer

Consistent with our commitment to the Gospel of peace-making and reconciliation, we once again call on the New People's Army and the Armed Forces of the Philippines to cease hostilities. We call on the National Democratic Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to enter into negotiations and pursue alternative, life-affirming means to build a just and peaceful nation.

Our church has always been a sanctuary for all those in distress. To this end, we offer ourselves to serve as mediators to facilitate negotiations toward true peace. We call on our member congregations and all other churches and church-related organizations to join us and offer whatever services will support dialogues and negotiations between the contending forces.

It is our fervent prayer that the grief and anguish wrought by the massacre in Digos will not divide us the hatred, but will unite all Filipinos in our determination to bring forth a true and lasting peace.

[Signed]

(SGD.) ALVARO O. SENTURIAS, JA.
National Coordinator
Human Rights, justice and peace Desk, UCCP
(SGD.) LIBERATO C. BAUTISTA
Program Coordinator
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(SGD.) ATTY. EMILIO C. CAPULONG, JR
Chairman, General Assembly, UCCP
(SGD.) BISHOP LORENZO C. GENOTIVA
Mindanao Jurisdiction, UCCP
(SGD.) REV. BERNARDO N. FERNANDEZ
Moderator (July 1, 1988-June 30, 1989)
Southern Mindanao District Conference, UCCP
(SGD.) BISHOP ERME R. CAMBA
General Secretary, UCCP

Quezon City, July 3, 1989 United Church of Christ in the Philippines 877 Epifanio De Los Santos Avenue, Quezon City P.O. BOX 718, Manila Central Post Office 1099 Ermita, Manila

Thailand

Military Delegation Hopes To Boost U.S. Links
BK0507003989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Jul 89 p 9

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Another Thai military delegation will visit the United States next week to continue efforts to "revive and strengthen" military ties between the two countries.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Sunthon Khongsomphon will lead the high-level delegation to meet US military leaders and tour military installations during their one-month visit.

Sunthon's visit follows last month's one-week trip by another military team led by Navy Commander in Chief Praphat Kritsanachan. The military delegation discussed with their American counterparts the possibility of a joint venture to produce arms in Thailand.

The visits are seen as an attempt to revive the long-standing Thai-US alliance in the light of growing uncertainty about Thai-Chinese military cooperation following Beijing's bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators.

Acting Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut wants the team to review Thai-US military agreements and military aid programmes as well as to discuss the viability of intelligence exchange, according to Sunthon.

"We are not going to ask for more military assistance, but we are looking for advanced American weaponry to complement the Thai army's defence capabilities through existing military assistance programmes," Sunthon said.

The Thai team will also brief the Americans about the current situation in Southeast Asia, he said.

Thai-US military ties have deteriorated in the past several years partly because of a cutback in US military aid to Thailand and charges that some senior Thai military officers misappropriated US covert funds for non-communist Khmer resistance forces while Thai military officers complained about delays in the delivery of US arms to Thailand in times of critical need.

At the same time, Thailand has moved closer to China as an alternative supplier of weapons to fill the vacuum left by the reduced US aid. Beijing responded positively to

the Thai approach by extending grants of military hardware and selling arms on favourable terms, including long grace and payment periods and at low prices.

But the the brutal crackdown on the pro-democracy movement has put in doubt China's future direction forcing the Thai military to postpone several proposed joint ventures to produce armoured personnel carriers and a stockpile of parts and ammunition for Chinese weapons.

VOFA Backs U.S. Aid to Noncommunist Khmers
BK0707094089 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Unattributed Article: "Military Aid to Kampuchea"]

[Text] It's around 10 years after the Vietnamese violated the territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Time and events have demonstrated that the Vietnamese are aggressive, and that the Heng Samrin regime is just Vietnam's puppet in Phnom Penh. The world community has attempted to help the Kampuchean people to emancipate themselves from foreign occupation. Some countries have provided moral support to the Khmer resistance groups, but some have sponsored financial support through the arms supplies to the Khmer resistance groups in order to repulse the Vietnamese invaders.

During the past 10 years, there have been diplomatic exercises to end the decade-long Kampuchean problem by political means. However, it seems that the parties to conflict have attempted to seize military advantages before a political solution could be reached. At this point, there is great concern that if the strength of the Khmer nationalist movement [word indistinct] that of the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin regime, the aggressors could dictate the formation of future Kampuchea. There are several reports of Vietnam's offensives aiming at eradicating the Khmer resistance groups along the Thai-Kampuchean border before it leaves Kampuchea. Therefore, peace- and justice-loving countries bear in mind about this fact: the strength of the Khmer resistance movement is very essential to an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

In this connection, we welcome the American positive move to provide increased military aid to the noncommunist resistance factions—the NCR—in Kampuchea, from U.S.\$7 million to U.S.\$30 million. Robert Kimmitt, under secretary of state for political affairs, made it clear about the American military aid to the NCR—that it will expedite peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean question and could prevent the return to power of the past Khmer Rouge regime.

Why? Some may argue that our supplies to the NCR or any Khmer factions would provoke or prolong the civil war in that country, as someone may fear that military aid of the United States would be (?supplied) to the Khmer Rouge. But [words indistinct] two facts: first that

the Khmer Rouge are unacceptable to the world community. The international community has campaigned and searched measures to block the return to power of the Khmer Rouge. Thus it must have a mechanism to prevent arms drain from the NCR to the Khmer Rouge. The second fact, which must not be overlooked, is that the Soviet and Vietnamese still pour immense military assistance to the Heng Samrin regime, including T-55 main battle tanks, and heavy artillery which were delivered through Kompong Som Port. For the Vietnamese, they should not worry about American aid to the NCR because this assistance will not be used against the Vietnamese as they would leave the country by the end of September. Conversely, American assistance will be used in order to defend Kampuchea from the return of the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, if the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh are anxious about the American aid to the NCR, it demonstrates Vietnam's insincerity in their promise to withdraw from Kampuchea by September 1989.

During the transitional period, it is unfair if any Khmer faction talks about arms supplies to other factions without stopping receiving weapons from its supporters. In the case of Kampuchea, it is supposed to have a balance of power where the Heng Samrin regime gets full support from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the Khmer Rouge receives a large-scale assistance from China, and the noncommunist resistance groups obtain aid from the United States. On the one hand, it might be (?interpreted) that outside countries have spread the arms race into this region which will have a strong impact on the peace process of the Kampuchean question as well as the stability in the region as a whole. On the other hand, a balance of power among the Khmer factions could lead to a mutually acceptable future of Kampuchea without the elimination nation of any less powerful Khmer factions. There will not be a monopoly of power in Phnom Penh in the transitional period which could distort the results of the general elections.

When the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea no longer exists, the various Khmer factions should stop receiving military aid from their patronage and reduce their forces to self-defense purposes. After the United Nations-supervised general elections, the new Kampuchean government will form their new national army based on the national unity. At that time the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people would be concretized, and we believe that the new Kampuchean government will conduct its policy in order to improve the standard of living of the Kampuchean people and to coexist with its neighboring countries peacefully.

Chinese Daily Against Aid

BK0207095589 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Jun 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Thai Foreign Minister Opposed to U.S. Military Aid to Noncommunist Cambodian Resistance Forces"]

[Text] Speaking in an interview with a newspaper, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that he was opposed to the U.S. Government's plan to provide military assistance to Cambodian resistance forces fighting Vietnamese soldiers.

He told the English-language newspaper the BANGKOK POST: "We are on the brink of an agreement and giving lethal aid at this time is not in harmony with the changing circumstances."

To help bring about a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue, Thailand has made significant efforts. As a result, the foreign minister's remarks that "we are on the brink of an agreement" were not empty words. In fact, this was a substantial assessment.

The Washington administration is trying to provide lethal aid for Democratic Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Sihanouk in order to boost his strength, as the prince is trying to bring about a peaceful solution for the Cambodian issue.

There are three factions in the Cambodian resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese troops and the Phnom Penh regime. Besides the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions, there is the Khmer Rouge faction led by Khieu Samphan, which has stronger military power and has become the major force in fighting Vietnam.

Some U.S. congressmen are opposed to the plan to provide lethal aid for noncommunist resistance forces. They hold that these weapons will finally fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

A senior U.S. Government official was quoted as saying on 14 June that he doubted whether the U.S. Congress would approve the plan to provide lethal aid for the noncommunist resistance forces.

Speaking to reporters before leaving for Brunei to attend the 23d annual ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting 3-4 July, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi reaffirmed Thailand's stand on the Cambodian issue: Thailand should not be part of the Internal Control Mechanism that would monitor the withdrawal from Cambodia, cessation of foreign interference, and elections. However, he would not object to other ASEAN members taking part in the control mechanism.

ASEAN, the architect of the settlement of the Cambodian issue, has not reached a final agreement on submitting a resolution to this year's UN meeting, which could be amended to suit the current situation.

Prince Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, are scheduled to meet in Paris on 24 July. The leaders of the four Cambodian factions also plan to hold a meeting at the same place on 25 July.

During his talks with French President Mitterrand in Paris on 21 June, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed support for an international conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris at the beginning of August. The date of the conference could be fixed on 3 or 4 August.

Vietnam has announced that it will withdraw its troops by the end of September. So, the results of the international conference on Cambodia will be significant. A decision on the Cambodian issue by the forthcoming ASEAN annual ministerial meeting cannot be overlooked.

ASEAN member countries believed that the current Chinese situation would not affect the moves to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. In fact, China has already declared that it has not changed its policy on the Cambodian issue.

The core of the issue is whether Vietnam will follow its pledge on its troop withdrawal.

The Communist Party of Vietnam's paper NHAN DAN carried an editorial on Wednesday [28 June] pointing out that there are still some problems for the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. It also accused that "some countries are helping the Khmer Rouge to return to power." Although the editorial of the Communist Party of Vietnam paper did not mention the names of the countries it accused, it hinted that the United States should not provide lethal aid for the noncommunist Cambodian resistance forces.

Column Urges Ending Arms Aid to Khmer Factions
BK0707102589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
7 Jul 89 p 8

["Prachachun Bus Stop" column by Suthi Suthisan : "The Correct Stand"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila delivered an address at the opening of the 22d ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference in Brunei calling on all countries concerned with the Cambodian problem to use the opportunity provided by the international conference in Paris to "reach a complete political settlement of the 11-year-old Cambodian problem."

The foreign minister said: "The conference will be our opportunity to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the problem."

He also said Thailand urges the earliest convening of the conference.

A sharp and much-argued issue among the overall measures for effective, comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem that the foreign minister brought up was the lethal aid to non-Khmer Rouge resistance groups—the groups under Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann.

The Thai foreign minister suggested that cessation of military assistance to all Cambodian factions is essential to a comprehensive solution of the Cambodian problem.

He declared that Thailand will stop military aid to the Cambodian resistance groups.

Thailand is the first country to announce this stand.

This stand conforms with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's position, which he made clear to U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle during the latter's May visit to Bangkok. The prime minister told the U.S. vice president that Quayle's proposal to provide lethal aid to non-Khmer Rouge Cambodian resistance groups ran counter to the trend of peace in the "new era" of Southeast Asia.

During his recent visit to Washington, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke expressed to U.S. President George Bush his opposition to lethal aid to the noncommunist Cambodian resistance groups.

Many circles feel that such lethal aid would promote a civil war in Cambodia.

However, there was a noisy clamor from Prince Sihanouk 9 days before the Thai foreign minister announced his stand on discontinuing aid to Cambodian resistance to facilitate comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

On 25 June, Prince Sihanouk said in Pyongyang that "foreign individuals" have opposed the U.S. proposal to strengthen the bargaining power of his group and Son Sann's group vis a vis the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime.

The prince felt such opposition helps maximize the advantage of the rival groups.

Diplomatic circles feel that "foreign individuals" the prince was referring to include Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the Thai prime minister.

The prince could also be referring to Kraissak Chunhawan, who supports U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell's proposal to ban lethal and non-lethal aid to all three Cambodian resistance groups.

Prince Sihanouk could be referring to Australian Prime Minister Hawke as well.

Regardless of the prince's clamor, the Thai Government's stand is correct.

The correctness of the Thai Government's stand is clearly reflected in the Thai foreign minister's address.

He said the Thai Government suggests that all parties concerned with the Cambodian problem end military assistance to all Cambodian factions.

At the same time, the Thai Government suggests that the ASEAN countries support Prince Sihanouk as the sole leader of Cambodia.

Editorial Sees Need for Cambodian Compromise
BK0607024789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Jul 89 p 8

[Editorial: "A Second Best Solution"]

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed yesterday that he has received intelligence reports indicating that there are still as many as 49,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. This large presence, three months before the deadline for a complete withdrawal, once again raises doubts about Hanoi's intentions in Cambodia.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach claimed last month that only about 40,000 Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia. He was confident that the withdrawal could be completed by the end of September.

We would like to remind Hanoi that it cannot expect the rest of the world to believe in a complete withdrawal unless it is verified by an impartial international group. ASEAN insists that external military aid to the Cambodian resistance forces will not be stopped before verification of a complete withdrawal has been satisfactorily made. We agree with ASEAN that verification is necessary to ensure peace in Cambodia.

At the same time, arrangements also must be made to prevent an escalation of fighting among the Cambodian factions after all the Vietnamese troops have left. The International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, planned for early August, must secure agreements on how to verify the withdrawal and maintain a ceasefire. But aiming at a "comprehensive political settlement" may be too ambitious, especially when leaders of the four Cambodian factions still disagree on how to share power in a provisional government. The next best goal for the time being is simply to end all fighting because the Cambodian people have suffered for too long.

Perhaps the Cambodian faction leaders will be able to work out a compromise more quickly when the fighting has stopped long enough for them to consider their

positions with cooler heads. Since they decry any solution imposed on them and their country by outsiders, they are to be held responsible by their own people if peace does not return to Cambodia as soon as it can.

Agreement With Laos 'Framework' for Relations
BK0507033689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] In a significant step that will cement the already favourable Thai-Lao relations, the two countries are expected to sign an official agreement soon that will set the framework for bilateral cooperation in various fields ranging from economic affairs to security.

Subject to endorsement by the two governments, the agreement will be signed by Thai army commander and acting supreme commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Lao Policy Implementation Committee and his Laotian counterpart Gen Sisavat Keobounphan.

A senior Thai military source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday Gen Sisavat has been invited to visit Bangkok to sign the agreement, which is expected to take place sometime this month.

The source said the agreement will represent a concrete follow-up to the Thai-Lao joint communique which was inked during Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's successful visit to Vientiane last November.

"It will set the framework for bilateral cooperation in all relevant fields such as economic, social, cultural and security," said the source. Cooperation in the various subsectors will proceed once the broad framework falls into place, he added.

The latest development follows Gen Chawalit's last trip to Vientiane in April when he received several Lao requests for Thai assistance.

According to a comprehensive report prepared by Gen Chawalit's committee following the trip—details of which were made available to the BANGKOK POST—Vientiane asked for Bangkok's assistance in setting up an integrated "model village" in Sayaboury province plus a 30-bed hospital in Boten district there.

The request was seen as symbolic since the two countries fought a bloody border battle in early 1988 over a disputed territory which was claimed by Laos to be part of its Boten district while Bangkok claimed it to be part of the Ban Romklao village.

The report also mentioned Lao requests for Thai assistance in several other areas—including low-interest and long-maturity loans, development of small and medium-size hydroelectric projects, export-oriented industries like garments and handicrafts plus agro industries such as sugar, telecommunications and commercial aviation.

Vietnam reportedly also requested the Thai side to set up a state trading company to handle all Thai-Lao trade in order to eliminate (profiteering) middlemen.

The report said Gen Chatchai had considered the Lao requests and agreed that Thailand should try its utmost to help Laos.

"Gen Chawalit took note of all the Lao requests and urged the Laotians to develop certain industries that could quickly generate foreign exchange earnings, particularly tourism and the development of electricity for export (to Thailand)," said the same military source.

The source noted that any Thai assistance to Laos would be meaningful only if the latter possesses a "macro" economic plan. It is unclear whether Laos has an efficient information base and economic-planning system but the Thai side is prepared to help set up such a system if requested, he added.

The Thai-Lao Policy Implementation Committee's report urged that Thailand should help seek foreign support for Laos. Due to the two countries' different trading systems, it was deemed appropriate to help support Laos to develop into a free-trade system as a foundation before leading towards light and heavy industries.

The report also touched on several other fields of possible cooperation involving Thai agencies such as the Public Health Ministry, Tourism Authority of Thailand, National Security Council (in the fields of refugees and the opening of more border trading points), National Energy Authority (in hydroelectric dams), Commerce Ministry (in the streamlining of Laos' foreign investment code) and Mineral Resources Department (in surveying mineral deposits and gemstones).

Common ASEAN Cambodian Stand Seen Needed
BK0307035789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Jul 89 p 3

[Editorial: "ASEAN's Raison d'Etre"]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Brunei this week must come up with a consensus on Cambodia so that they will be able to speak with one voice at the Paris international conference on Cambodia early next month. They should be able to end their differences if they concentrate more on the need to resolve the Cambodian conflict as soon as possible—and less on the desire to advance individual interests.

We do not think the Paris conference will diminish the role of ASEAN or any of its members in the peace process. On the contrary, we believe such an international conference, which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council will attend, will further brighten the peace prospect for Cambodia. This is more important than anything else.

When peace returns to Cambodia, all peoples in Southeast Asia stand to gain the most. This should be reason enough for all the six ASEAN members to redouble their efforts in bridging their differences and forming a consensus on Cambodia.

Any sign of serious discord in ASEAN now may tempt Hanoi to consider prolonging its military occupation of Cambodia and cause leaders of the Cambodian factions to renege on agreements brokered by ASEAN. It will also promote the lingering scepticism that ASEAN members share only one thing in common: fear of communism. The communist victories in Indochina in 1975 and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1978 are what keep ASEAN together. Talks about intra-regional economic cooperation in the past produced little concrete results because ASEAN members have yet to transcend their respective narrow self-interest.

The ASEAN foreign ministers thus face a crucial challenge of not only proving these sceptics wrong, but also showing the rest of the world that ASEAN has more reasons to exist than merely resisting communist expansion.

Praphat Meets Conference Chairman on Cambodia
BK0607170089 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Kopsak Chutikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, reported that Mrs Absa Claude Diallo, Senegalese ambassador and chairman of the UN ad hoc committee on the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK], yesterday met Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan to discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Kopsak said that Mrs Diallo had been an observer at the [ASEAN] Foreign Ministers meeting in Brunei and discussed Cambodia with the six ASEAN foreign ministers. While in Thailand, she will report to the deputy foreign minister about her discussions with the ASEAN ministers and will study the UN role in the international conference in Paris, the control mechanism, and the overall framework for the comprehensive settlement.

Kopsak said that the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea, held in Austria in 1981, decided to set up an ad hoc committee to sound out positions adopted by the various nations on settlement of the Cambodian problem. The committee has been working for over 8 years now. On her current visit to Thailand, it is believed Mrs Diallo will present new proposals—which might have been overlooked by ASEAN and other concerned parties—to contribute to the various formulas proposed for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Foreign Ministry will organize a trip for Mrs Diallo on 7 July to observe the situation at the Cambodian refugee camps near the Thai-Cambodian border in Prachin Buri Province.

Kopsak said that the United Nations has not held other conferences on Cambodia after the first one because Vietnam rejected the UN role. This is the reason France has agreed to host the international conference on Cambodia in Paris on 4-6 August. Kopsak said that Thailand hopes there will be another international conference on Cambodia within the framework of the United Nations to guarantee agreements reached on Cambodia. Thailand also wishes to see Austria attend the forthcoming international conference in France because Austria was once chairman of the UN conference on Cambodia.

Vietnam

Thach Comments on Cambodia, ASEAN Meeting
BK0707121589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT
7 Jul 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 7 (AFP)—The United Nations must take away Cambodia's seat from guerrillas fighting Phnom Penh if the world body is to participate in the peace process, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Friday [7 July].

Mr. Thach also said he was disappointed by a stand on the Cambodian question taken by Southeast Asian foreign ministers at their meeting in Brunei, but that he remained optimistic about the upcoming international conference in Paris.

"If the United Nations continues its resolution as now, there is no room (for it)" in a peacekeeping force, Mr. Thach told reporters at Bangkok's Don Muang International Airport shortly before leaving for Hanoi after vacationing here on his return from a European swing.

Mr. Thach was referring to a resolution condemning Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia that has been passed annually by the U.N. General Assembly for the past 10 years. [passage omitted]

Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said the United Nations must be part of an international supervisory scheme overseeing the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, promised by the end of September, as well as eventual elections and other moves to bring democracy to the war-torn Southeast Asian nation.

Mr. Thach said Vietnam could not accept that the United Nations recognizes the resistance.

But he said that if the United Nations would eliminate its partiality by changing its stance on the Cambodian resolution then "we will reconsider our position" toward the international organization.

Mr. Thach said he was disappointed by this week's meeting in Brunei of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a non-communist regional organization that backs the Cambodian resistance.

The ASEAN ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand said that a settlement in Cambodia must include the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Thach said this went against agreements reached at earlier peace conferences in Jakarta where he said the Khmer Rouge had been defined as an obstacle to peace in Cambodia.

The second of the so-called Jakarta informal meetings said in a communique in February that "concrete measures will have to be taken to prevent the recurrence of genocidal policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime and the resumption of armed hostilities."

He described ASEAN's stance in Brunei as "not logical."

"I think this is only for bargaining, to set a high price before the international conference," Mr. Thach said, adding that Vietnam is ready to accept a partial solution if the warring Cambodian factions have trouble agreeing.

He said he was "still optimistic" about upcoming international talks in Paris on setting up a monitoring scheme for a Cambodian settlement.

Mr. Thach said the outcome in Paris would not affect Hanoi's promise to withdraw its forces from Cambodia "in any case" by the end of September.

Mr. Thach said Vietnam had from 40-49,000 troops in Cambodia but refused to be more specific. Western analysts have placed the figure as high as 70,000.

He said there would be only some 10,000 Vietnamese civilians left in Cambodia, while in the 1960's there were half a million.

There will be fewer Vietnamese than Chinese residents in Cambodia, Mr. Thach said.

The Vietnamese foreign minister added that he did not "foresee any case in which the Vietnamese (troops) would come back."

If the Khmer Rouge took power, this would be the responsibility of the "countries which have encouraged them," Mr. Thach said.

Paper Rejects Transitional Government in Cambodia
BK0107141889 Hanoi International Service in Thai
1130 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] The Thai power-holding circles have recently expressed the opinion that it is necessary to establish a transitional administration in Cambodia in which all Cambodian factions participate, including the Khmer Rouge. Commenting on this dangerous and faulty opinion, the 1 July issue of NHAN DAN says such an idea contradicts Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's stand of transforming the battlefield in Indochina into a marketplace, the Thai statements about respect for the various ASEAN agreements, and the wishes of the Thai people.

NHAN DAN adds that the opinion reflects a short-sighted idea and creates obstacles to the common efforts of the countries in the region and the world to find a reasonable solution for peace, stability, and development of the Cambodian people.

Nguyen Van Linh, Delegation Return From Laos
BK0507112489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has returned to Hanoi, concluding its 3-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

Present at ceremony held at the Presidential Palace to welcome the delegation back were Comrades Le Quang Dao, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Duc Tam, Doan Khue, Mai Chi Tho, Dao Duy Tung, Tran Kien, Le Phuoc Tho, Nguyen Quyet, Dam Quang Trung, Vu Oanh, Tran Quoc Huong, Pham The Duyet, Phan Dinh Vinh, and many other comrades.

LPDR Charge d'Affairs Thoun Vorasan was also on hand.

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